

clusively, be it observed, to diplomats and negotiators—to what are called civil services. When a man greatly distinguishes himself by ability, and does an extraordinary service to his country, Sir Robert says, the best way of rewarding him is—to keep him in employment! As if employing a man, whose services a Government can hardly do without, was a great favour to him! Apply the same rule to the soldier; a General exhibits great military genius, and gains victory after victory; is it considered a sufficient reward to him to tell him he has received the pay of his rank, with the exemplary punctuality peculiar to the British treasury, and that, as a farther reward, he shall be employed wherever a service of difficulty and danger can be found? Doubtless it is his duty to obey the call of his country; but would he consider mere employment all he was entitled to? Would the nation consider its debt of gratitude to him discharged? When Wellington had taken up his position at Waterloo it was his duty to win the battle if he could; and he did win it; imagine the campaign continuing, and the Government telling its commander that, really, he gained that battle very creditably, and, as a reward, they would condescend to continue in their "employment" the skill to which they were so much indebted! Why, in cases of this rare kind, where great talents make themselves so evident by actions, the "employment," so far from being a favour to the individual concerned, is an absolute necessity on the State itself. A great honour the Duke of Wellington would have thought it after his last great victory, to have received from the War-office an assurance that he "should be continued" in his command! And a great compliment Sir H. Pottinger must think it, after concluding such a treaty, to be told, since the country found his services so advantageous, that it would continue to avail itself of them! No; this is not enough; the respectable mediocrity that abounds in all professions, barely performing its duties, and at best only escaping failure, may look on "employment" as a gain—a something beyond what it could reasonably expect. But genius and talent, decided and unmistakeable, which produce great results—events that occur once and no more in the annals of a nation—deserve that Honour which is the best reward of high deeds. From no sordid or material motive do such men act; not merely material should be their recompense. We regret that our Governments are so very niggard of their praise, and cold in their recognition, of those who serve them so ably; but we rejoice that the representatives of the people have more appreciation, and can, though somewhat tardily, compel an Executive to be just, that, of itself, showed no inclination to be generous. Sir Henry Pottinger has been denied the "thanks of Parliament," for the sake of preserving a "precedent"; he will receive the present vote as conveying to him the feeling both of the House and the nation, in the most effective form.

#### ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.

On Saturday last, Mr. Alderman John Johnson gave a beautifully chased, and richly-gilt silver cup and cover, to be sailed for by the first class yachts, belonging to members of the Royal Thames Club. In addition to the many beneficent acts of the worthy Alderman, he has been, for many years, a liberal patron, and an ardent admirer of yachting; and, delighted, as it would appear, with the spirit of emulation existing among the members of the Royal Thames Club, and the really national objects those noblemen and gentlemen had in view by the promotion and furtherance of yacht sailing, the worthy Alderman expressed his intention of presenting a prize of the value of 50 guineas, to be contended for in whatever manner the club should deem proper. It was consequently decided that it should be thrown open to all vessels not exceeding 25 tons, the maximum tonnage allowed by the laws of the society. The really splendid prize was exhibited in the usual way on board the *Red Rover*, and much admired. Instead of being of the value of 50 guineas, it appeared that the liberal donor had exceeded that amount by at least twenty guineas.

Ten yachts were originally entered to start, but previously to the hour fixed for the match six were withdrawn. The match was to have been over the course, or down the river from Erith to the Nore and back again; but, owing to the total want of wind, was shortened, the yachts only going as far as the Holly-head and back to Erith. At one period of the time, the Marquis of Anglesey came on board the *Red Rover*, and a consultation was held whether or not the match should be postponed to a future day; the wind, however, at that time freshened for a brief space, and the match was sailed or floated out. The yachts that started were, the *Belvidere*, of 25 tons, the property of Lord A. Paget; the *Blue Belle*, 25 tons, the property of Mr. Twisden Hodges; the *Vixen*, 25 tons, the property of Messrs. J. and J. Heighington; and the *Prima Donna*, 25 tons, the property of Mr. C. R. Tatham.

A very animated part of the match was between the *Blue Belle* and *Prima Donna* in Gravesend Reach, the latter having far overtaken the leading yacht. The doubts as to which should lead was decided in St. Clements, the *Donna* going in advance through the lee of her iron antagonist. The most exciting struggle for victory, however, was yet to come. After the *Blue Belle* had shifted jibs and set another topsail, she evidently drew upon the *Donna*; but the latter, on reaching over towards the flag buoy off Erith, was still so much ahead as to make success appear certain. There was very little wind at the time, and in trying to fetch the goal without a board she failed, and was consequently compelled to tack. Her subsequent position was an extremely annoying one to her crew, for she came broadside on to the tide, and thus remained, with not a breath of wind in her sails. While in this state, the *Blue Belle* went about a second time, and was reaching so admirably up to her opponent, that it was the general opinion she would go in advance of her before she could drift by the flag-buoy; but, fortunately for the owner, the *Prima Donna*'s stem was slightly brought round, and she passed the winning point only one or two seconds ahead of the *Belle*. These vessels arrived at Erith, at 46 minutes past six, the *Belvidere* at 51 minutes past six, and the *Vixen* at 54 minutes past six.

The company invited to see the sport, were taken down the river in the *Red Rover* steamer. At the close of the match, the Commodore presented the prize to Mr. Tatham, and the health of Alderman Johnson having been proposed and enthusiastically drunk, the steamer proceeded on her course to London Bridge, and landed the company shortly after nine o'clock. In the course of the day the *Pearl* was taken in tow by the *Red Rover*, her gallant owner, the Marquis of Anglesey, visiting the steamer, and expressing his approbation of the Cup and Cover, and the motives which had induced Alderman Johnson to present so valuable a prize for competition.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

We are happy to find by our latest accounts from Paris, that M. Guizot is perfectly convalescent. On Tuesday he resumed his ordinary duties at the Foreign-office.

The new treaty between England and France for the suppression of the slave trade forms a fertile source for discussion in the French papers, and the most respectable of them congratulate both countries upon the mode in which the vexed question of the right of search has been disposed of.

It is believed that Don Carlos will not be allowed to leave France until the consent of the English Government has been obtained. He wishes to go to Italy.

The *Courrier Francais* states that Prince Jerome Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Montfort, has obtained permission from the French Government to visit his cousin, Louis Napoleon, the prisoner of Ham. It is added, that the object of the Prince's visit to Ham is to make a proposal to the Prince Louis Napoleon, on the part of the French Government, which, if acceded to, would entitle him to the benefit of an amnesty.

The Chamber of Peers has rejected, by a majority of 118 to 28, the proposition for converting the Five per Cent. Stock.

The Minister of Public Works presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday three new railroad bills; namely—1st, The one for executing the line from Dijon to Mulhausen; 2nd, An embankment from Dieppe and Fécamp to the Rouen and Havre Railway; 3rd, An embankment to Aix from the Avignon and Marseilles line.

One of the Paris journals announces the approaching marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a daughter of the Duke de Modena.

##### SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid speak of the excitement caused in that city by the arbitrary arrest of two editors of the *Clamor Publico*, Señors Corradi and Pérez Calvo. They were arrested without any warrant, by the mere verbal order of Narváez. It was on the day following the publication of the reformed constitution that this most flagrant violation of two of its principal articles was perpetrated. The motive assigned for the arrest, was the publication of an article headed "A Chapter of the History of the Hero of Ardoz" (General Narváez). At twelve o'clock at night the prisoners were informed that they were to be transported without trial to Mailla, and at three o'clock in the morning they were on the road to Cadiz, under a strong escort of cavalry and civil guards. M. Corradi was not even permitted to take leave of his wife and children.

On the 24th ult., the Queen, accompanied by her mother and sister, left Madrid for Barcelona. They reached Aranjuez at seven o'clock p.m. Her Majesty was to leave that residence on the 26th ult., but would not pass

through Quintanar, because the small-pox was raging in the town. Prince de Carini, the Neapolitan Minister, was the only member of the *Corps Diplomatique* who accompanied her Majesty.

##### SYRIA.

Accounts from Beyrouth of the 17th May give a most deplorable description of the state of Syria. One letter says:—"A civil war, and one of extermination, reigns at this moment in the Mountain between the Druses and the Christians, and during the last fifteen days the horrors we have seen perpetrated around us are dreadful. On every side the sounds of battle are heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flames—houses, villages, churches, and convents being reciprocally a prey to the flames. We have now before us the appalling spectacle of no less than eleven villages, and number of Maronite churches and convents in flames, and, what is worse, when the Christians are victorious, they enter the Druse villages, putting to the edge of the sword men, women, and children; the Druses following the example when they are victorious. All the silk-worms of both parties, the sole support of the Syrian population, have been burned. The convents of Maronites and Catholics have not been spared; they have been burned, and the bodies of their priests, after death, have been burned by the Druses. Every horror is practised on their enemies. The poor Christians are much more numerous, and at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pacha, who is out with his regular troops, as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artillery against them, loaded with grape, and compels this unfortunate sect to take to flight. The Druses immediately enter their villages, sacking them, burning their houses, goods, &c. At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we see unfortunate fugitive Christians—women and children, to the number of 6000 or 7000—on the coast. Two ships of war, one French and one Austrian, and five or six small vessels, chartered by the mercantile body, have sailed, to collect and save them from the dreadful death which awaits them from famine. Fire and battle continue to reign with destructive violence on all sides around us, and the last news we have is, that the Christians have been obliged to fire on the regular troops, which places us in a very alarming position, as we fear a revolution of the Turks against all the Christians, and we are now all prepared, weapon in hand, to defend our houses and the lives of our families."

##### UNITED STATES.

The *Hibernia* has arrived at Liverpool with New York papers to the 18th of May. We are glad to say that their contents are calculated to allay the apprehension which had begun to be felt in England that some inconsiderate conduct on the part of the United States would lead to war. The tone of these papers is entirely pacific. The negotiation on the subject of the Oregon Territory is to be resumed. A Special Minister is to be sent to England to negotiate. Mr. Calhoun was talked of by some. Others point to Mr. Van Buren; but the appointment has not yet taken place. The *New York Herald*, one of the most violent journals of the Union, and very unmerciful to England, says:—

"We have already stated that we had the strongest reason to believe that the policy of Mr. Polk and his Administration will be peaceful and conciliatory. Two attempts have been made to give the mission to the Court of St. James's to distinguished statesmen of South Carolina, but both have refused to accept of it. We are still strongly inclined to believe that it is the intention of the President to offer that mission to J. C. Calhoun, accompanied with large powers to cover both the settlement of the Oregon question, and to negotiate a commercial treaty of a character to draw the ties of friendship closer than ever between the United States and England. It is highly probable, therefore, that Mr. Calhoun will accept, notwithstanding his refusal of the ordinary mission. Indeed, we know from the best authority, ascertained during the organization of the present Administration, that he would have accepted in March last some such mission; and we cannot believe that, in the present crisis of affairs, he would refuse such an opportunity of exhibiting his patriotism and great talents, and giving the republic the advantage of his experience and ability. A few weeks, however, will determine this important question of a special mission."

The *Washington Union*, said to be a Government organ, discusses the question in a very moderate tone.

At Montreal, a smart shock of earthquake had been experienced. The concussion lasted only about a second, but was sufficiently strong to cause houses to vibrate sensibly. The shock was much more violent than that which occurred in November last.

##### THE WEST INDIES.

The *Thames Royal Mail* steamer has arrived with the usual mails from the West Indies, Mexico, &c. Her passage from Bermuda was only of thirteen days and thirteen hours' duration, being, in fact, the quickest yet made by any of the Royal Mail steamers.

The Jamaica papers state that, at Kingston, the most pleasing accounts had been received from the sugar districts. In some parts, the planters were sanguine of producing double the quantity of sugar that was shipped last year, while in every parish a considerable increase was expected. Railways proceed apace. The valuation of land in the parish of St. Catharine's had taken place.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

##### INDIA AND CHINA.

The usual Monthly Overland Mail has arrived, bringing accounts to the 1st of May from Bombay, the 21st of April from Delhi, the 22nd from Calcutta, the 23rd from Agra, and the 24th from Madras. The news is of a negative character, no new incident having arisen. It is, nevertheless, satisfactory to know that complete tranquillity continues to pervade British India. The rebellion in the Southern Mahratta country and Suwan Warree has died away; the whole of the rebel chiefs have either been captured by us or are in the hands of the Portuguese authorities at Goa, the latter having guaranteed their safe custody, while the question of their final surrender to us is settled by the Cabinets of Lisbon and London. Scinde continues tranquil, and comparatively healthy.

Sir Charles Napier has returned from the excursion against the hill tribes, in which, at the date of our last letters, he was engaged, and has received high encomiums from the Governor-General.

All the chiefs, save one, are now under the surveillance of the Chief of Khyrpoore.

The unsettled state of our north-west frontier and the internal dissensions of the Sikhs appear to give uneasiness to the Indian Government.

The news from China is to the 8th of March, but is of little interest. Governor Davis, while on a visit at Macao, had been attacked by some Chinese footpads, who got him down, and were proceeding to strip him, when they were scared away by the appearance of some Portuguese gentlemen of the place.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD HARRIS.**—This gallant officer died last week at Belmont, his seat near Faversham, Kent, after a short illness. The deceased, William George Harris, was eldest son of General Lord Harris, who rendered such distinguished service at the taking of Seringapatam. The deceased nobleman, like his father, was brought up to the army, and joined the 76th regiment in India, in 1797, being at that time lieutenant

**ARMED AND NAVAL CORPUS PUNISHMENTS.**—According to documents just laid before Parliament, it appears that no fewer than 3,355 soldiers received corporal punishment between the first day of 1839 and the 31st of December, 1843. These corporal punishments consisted of a number of lashes, varying in each instance from fifty to two hundred. Two hundred lashes for one offence! Upwards of 400 of these offenders had been lashed twice, 92 three times, 14 four times, 6 five times, and 1 six times! One man of the number had been similarly punished twelve times! In the Navy, the number of men who received corporal punishments in 1837 was 2,007; and in each of the three following years the number of such cases increased.

**MURDER OF AN OFFICER AND EIGHT MEN BY THE CREW OF A SLAVER.**—A most distressing circumstance has occurred in the African squadron. The *Wasp*, 18, Commander S. H. Usher, took a prize, which was sent to Sierra Leone to be condemned. On her way this prize fell in with and took another slaver; the lieutenant in command, still keeping charge of the first vessel, put a midshipman, named Harmer, with eight men, into the other. The vessels then separated. Unfortunately, Mr. Harmer allowed a strong party of the slave crew to remain out of irons, and at night they rose and murdered every Englishman on board; and when daylight broke, exchanged signals with and fired at the other prize, and then bore away. In a day or two afterwards she fell in with the *Star*, 6, Commander Dunlop, who took her, and brought the whole of her murderous piratical crew to Ascension. The villains will shortly be sent to England.

**THE LATE FIRE IN DOVER-STREET.**—The remains of Ann Jones, the nurse of Lord Hastings, were interred on Sunday, in St. John's wood burial-ground, the service being performed by the Rev. Mr. Hastings. On Monday the remains of Mr. Raggett and his daughter were interred at Kensal-green Cemetery. Numbers of persons were present on both mournful occasions. We are sorry to hear that the late Mr. Raggett has left three sons and three unmarried daughters totally unprovided for. He had through a long and laborious life been struggling against adverse circumstances, and for many years rented this furnished hotel in Dover-street. The little property he possessed in the house was not insured. Thus his widow and family are left in a state of utter destitution, and have not one shilling of their own for food, clothing, lodging, or even for the interment of their unfortunate relatives. A subscription has been opened for their relief, to which we beg to direct the attention of the charitable.

#### COURT AND HAUT TON.

**THE ROYAL FAMILY.**—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough and the Honourable Calvert Grey, visited the Floricultural Show at the gardens in the Regent's Park on Wednesday morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, also visited the floral exhibition. The Royal Family were taken airings in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, La Baronne de Finguerlin, Lord George Lennox, Colonel Sir George Couper, M. Borel de Bretzel, and Captain Francis Seymour.

**THE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has recovered from her recent slight indisposition, and since Monday has daily taken carriage airings in the parks. Her Majesty will leave Marlborough House on Monday next for Bushy Park.

**ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.**—The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, attended by La Baronne de Finguerlin and M. Borel de Bretzel, left Boulogne at half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and were conveyed across the Channel in the *Queen of the Belgians* steam-packet to Folkestone. Their Royal Highnesses travelled to town by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway, and on arriving at the Bricklayers' Arms Station, were received by the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert. The illustrious party entered two of the Queen's carriages and four, which were in readiness at the station, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at twenty minutes past two o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent paid a visit to the illustrious visitors soon after their arrival at the Palace.

**PROPOSED VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO GERMANY.**—It is now believed that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert contemplate a visit to Germany during the ensuing summer. The *Augsburg Gazette* aids confirmation to the report. It says:—"The long-talked of visit of the Queen of England to Germany will take place (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) in the beginning of August, but her journey will be limited to Coburg Gotha, the Rhine districts, and Brussels." It is also stated in the above paper, "on good authority," that her Majesty's stay in Germany will extend from the 9th to the 23rd of August, and that she will not return to England by Hanover, as was expected.

**DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY ARUNDEL.**—We have to announce the demise of the above noble lady, at Loughborough, Leicestershire, on Monday. Her ladyship was only daughter of the first Marquis of Buckingham, and sister to the late duke and to Lord Nugent. Her ladyship married the late Lord Arundel of Wardour, by whom she has left no issue.

**ELECTION OF PRINCE ALBERT AS GOVERNOR OF BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.**—On Monday Prince Albert was elected as Governor of Bethlehem Hospital, with the usual ceremonies. His Royal Highness was conducted up the Great Hall by the Lord Mayor and Sir P. Laurie, followed by the Aldermen bearing green staves. On the Prince taking his seat, Sir P. Laurie addressed his Royal Highness, and then presented him with a staff, as an emblem of office, and also a copy of the rules and regulations of the Hospital. His Royal Highness then shook hands with the Lord Mayor, Sir P. Laurie, and the mover and seconder of the address upon the occasion. The other Aldermen were presented to the Prince, after which his Royal Highness inspected the magnificent pictures which decorate the splendid hall.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.**—On Friday the Annual Court of Governors of this Charity was held at the board room in Great Marlborough-street, to receive the usual reports, and for the dispatch of other business. Captain Gordon in the chair. From the report read by the secretary, it appeared, that since the opening of the Hospital in September, 1842, no less than 214 patients had received the benefits of indoor treatment, while 3316 out-door recipients had been most beneficially relieved. The report further stated, that the western wing of the new building at Brompton would be ready for the reception of patients early next year. The report was unanimously adopted, and some other business of a routine nature having transpired, thanks were voted to the gallant chairman, and the meeting broke up.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln has kindly consented to preach a sermon on behalf of the funds of the Hospital, to-morrow (Sunday), at St. John's, Clapham; and on the same day, and for the same benevolent object, a sermon will be preached by the Honourable and Reverend Robert Eden, M.A., at St. Mary, Battersea.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY ROAD.**—We are happy to find that the sum of £300 has been voted to this ancient and useful Charity, by the Corporation of London, at their sitting on Tuesday last, in aid of the Fund for the Erection of the New Building at Haverstock Hill, for the Reception of 240 Orphan and Destitute Children. The sum required is above £14,000, of which not more than £3500 is raised. We notice that the venerable member for Middlesex, George Sykes, Esq., is a contributor of £105; and that £50 has been contributed, anonymously, during the past month.

**SOUTH LAMBETH NEW FAIR.**—On Monday a new fair was established in the southern part of the metropolis. A field of about twenty acres in extent, and having frontages in the Clapham and South-Lambeth roads, was the spot fixed upon. The shows were numerous, but there were few

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.**—The house was much crowded to-day, in consequence of its being fixed for the discussion of the Government measure for increasing the grant to Maynooth.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved the second reading of the bill. He traced the origin of the institution, and did not deny that the proposed measure was inconsistent with the laws by which the Reformation was established; but he contended that it was not inconsistent with the religious principles of the Reformation.—While the Duke of Wellington was proceeding, some sensation was caused in the house by the rising of the Duke of NEWCASTLE to order. He asked the Duke of Wellington if he had the Queen's permission to make this communication to the house?—Lord BROUHAM: I must say, my lords, it is a most disorderly proceeding thus to interrupt the speech of the noble duke (cheers), instead of waiting until the noble duke had concluded his statement. (Cheers.)—The Duke of NEWCASTLE: My lords, considering the situation which the noble duke occupies in relation to the Sovereign, I deem it a necessary question to put, and one which the noble duke, I conceive, ought to answer. ("No, no," and cries of "Order")—Lord BROUHAM, with vehemence: My Lords, I never will sit here to allow any man to stifle or close the discussions of this house upon any measures brought under consideration on the plea that they cannot be discussed by your lordships without the leave of the Crown. (Cheers.)—There is, in fact, but one case in which the leave of the Crown is requisite, and that is a question of taxation connected with matrimonial arrangements. (Hear, hear.)—The Duke of NEWCASTLE: My lords, I felt it my duty to interrupt the noble duke, as I think this is a most improper discussion. (Order, order.)—The Duke of WELLINGTON proceeded. His grace gave no direct answer to the Duke of Newcastle, but said he should have no objection to answer any question which was not put to him in a disorderly manner. He then strongly defended the grant, referred to the state of Ireland, and said it was absolutely hopeless and impossible to carry any measure by violence and tumult in Ireland, against the wishes of the Government and Parliament of this country. The Duke of Wellington concluded in these terms:—“Look at our situation of strength at present, and see whether, having maintained this Institution as you have done for 50 years, it would not seem a little like persecution (hear, hear, and cheers) if you were now to turn round and say—‘We are aware of the necessity of its continuance, but we will not let it go on any longer.’” (Hear, hear.) Would it not look, I ask, a little like persecuting that party? (Hear, hear.) I say that if you are strong, it is your duty not to persecute the people; and further, it is your duty not even to appear to persecute the people. (Hear, hear.) And I entreat your lordships to stand by me in enforcing that principle, and to give your unanimous assent to the bill, of which I have now the honour to move the second reading.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE seconded the motion for the second reading of the bill. He looked upon it, he said, not as a religious, but a political question. He thought it was one of the most conciliatory measures that had been proposed for some time, and he complimented the Government for introducing it.—The Earl of RODEN moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be referred to a select committee up stairs, to inquire into the instruction given in Maynooth. He entered into various details, to prove that the course of education at Maynooth was dangerous to Protestantism.—The Bishop of LONDON supported the amendment, because he thought a case had been made out that rendered an inquiry desirable; and opposed the bill, because it involved a violation of one of the fundamental principles that justified a State in endowing a religious establishment, and because it held out no prospect of accomplishing the end it professed to have in view.—He could not consent to a measure which contributed to the support and extension of what he believed, as a Protestant, to be dangerous, if not deadly errors.—The Earl of ST. GERMAN supported the bill, and the Duke of MANCHESTER opposed it.—Lord BEAUMONT spoke in favour of the bill, and the Bishop of CASHEL against it.—At one o'clock the debate was adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

**THE COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.**—The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. M. MILNES, who spoke in favour of the measure.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave credit to the Government for wishing to do good by the bill; but condemned the bill itself as lamentably defective and inefficient. His chief objection to it was, that it had not met with the approval of the Roman Catholic Bishops. Lord J. Russell, however, said he should not oppose the second reading of the bill, hoping that it might be so amended in committee as to suit the views of the Roman Catholic Prelates.—Mr. A. B. HOPE spoke against the bill.—Mr. V. STUART, Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, and Mr. B. OSBORNE, gave a qualified support to it.—Mr. GLADSTONE spoke in defence of the bill.—Mr. WYSE, Mr. ACLAND, Mr. M. O'FERRALL, Sir R. PEEL, Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, Mr. SHAW, and Sir V. BLAKE, addressed the House, but the discussion was not of sufficient interest to deserve analysing. At a late hour the house divided. The numbers were

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| For the second reading .. . . . .          | 311 |
| For Lord J. Manners's amendment .. . . . . | 46  |
| Majority .. . . . .                        | 265 |

The bill was therefore read a second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.**—The Earl of HARDWICKE commenced the adjourned debate on the Maynooth College Bill with a speech in its favour.—It was also supported by the Earl of CARNARVON.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA opposed it very energetically. He denounced the bill as an inroad upon and injury to Protestantism, and said he should regard its enactment as a national sin. The noble earl, in a tone of excitement, denounced the course of instruction at Maynooth. “So help him God,” he said, “he verily believed that their lordships and the Government of this country would fairly expose themselves to the charge of labouring under a mental delusion if ever they should give their sanction to principles of such a character.”—The Marquis of NORMANBY supported the bill, as did also the Archbishop of DUBLIN.—The next speaker was Lord de Ros, in favour of the bill.—The Bishop of EXETER spoke against it. He argued that the doctrines inculcated at Maynooth College taught belief in the dispensing power of the Roman Catholic Church; in the power of deposing temporal Sovereigns; and in the justification of deceiving magistrates, by the committal of gross perjury. To endow this “perjury-teaching College,” the Bishop of Exeter said he would be no party. But he was willing to grant education to Ireland. If the Government chose, they might do so in connection with the bill now before the other House of Parliament.—Lord BROUHAM admitted that very bad doctrine was to be found in the books read at Maynooth, but, if they were raked up, very bad doctrine also might be found in the books read by the divines of the Established Church. As to doctrines of persecution, of burning for heresy, &c., the greatest preacher of persecution that ever lived was John Calvin, who was not only a preacher, but a practiser of it—and a murderer. He contended that the cry that the proposed grant was the first endowment was perfectly absurd, because the preambles of former Acts declared the grant to be an “endowment” in express terms.—At one o'clock in the morning the debate was adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

**GRANT TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER.**—Mr. HUME moved an address to her Majesty, to grant a pension to Sir H. Pottinger.—Sir R. Peel said the Crown had already conferred on Sir H. Pottinger all the honorary distinctions it could bestow. With regard to the pension prayed for, the Crown had no power to grant it, owing to a resolution of the House passed on it by Mr. Hume himself, which prohibited any grant for diplomatic services, unless the recipient had been engaged ten years in active service. Nevertheless, as this was an extraordinary case, he was ready to take the responsibility on himself of advising her Majesty to make the proposed provision for Sir H. Pottinger. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

**BURDENS UPON LAND.**—Mr. WARD renewed his motion of last year for a Select Committee, to inquire whether there are any peculiar burdens affecting the landed interest of this country, or any peculiar exemptions enjoyed by that interest, and to ascertain their nature and extent. He went over many of his former arguments, denying that there were any peculiar burdens upon land, and insisted that the agriculturists enjoyed several exemptions from taxation. The motion was opposed by Mr. S. HERBERT. Mr. COBDEN supported it, and said it was quite ridiculous to talk of the peculiar burdens upon land. Mr. NEWDEGATE spoke against the motion, and Mr. V. SMITH in its favour.—Sir J. TYRELL said that last year he had great confidence in the consistency of her Majesty's Government, and would have gone into the committee if they chose it; but things had altered since, and he could not now agree to the motion.—After a speech from Dr. BOWRING in favour of the motion, the House divided. These were the numbers.—

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| For the motion .. . . . . | 109 |
| Against it .. . . . .     | 182 |
| Majority .. . . . .       | 73  |

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

**RESULT OF THE DEBATE ON THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.**—The Earl of CLANCARTY recommended the debate. He opposed the bill because he could not consent to lend himself in any way to the establishment of a church whose doctrines he abhorred.—The Duke of CLEVELAND regretted being obliged to differ from many of those with whom he had been in the habit of usually acting, but he felt himself called upon by a sense of duty to support the bill which recognised no new principle whatever.—Earl SPENCER cordially supported the bill, which, however, he did not seem to think went far enough, as he expressed a hope that it would be the precursor of ulterior measures of a similar kind.—The Bishop of NORWICH said the measure had his cordial and sincere approbation, considering it as a religious measure associated with justice and equity, and a Christian measure as carrying out the principle of doing to others as we should wish that others should do unto us.—The Earl of MORNINGTON thought this bill the first step of all that could be adopted with the view of conciliating the great Catholic body of Ireland.—Lord COLCHESTER opposed the bill on the ground that it was not right that the funds of a Protestant State should be applied to the maintenance of such an institution as that of Maynooth.—Lord MONTRAGUE supported the bill, which he pronounced as the wisest and the best that could have been proposed by the Government.—The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S likewise public opinion on this question. As to the proposed inquiry into the doctrines taught at Maynooth, he thought such an inquiry unnecessary; but, admitting it to be necessary, he contended that it did not go far enough, and that

it ought to take a wider range.—The Earl of CHARLEVILLE opposed the bill.—Lord STANLEY wound up the debate with a defence of the bill. He contended that an inquiry into the system of education at Maynooth would not only be useless, but it would lead to an incessant and daily increasing acerbity of religious animosities among different classes of the Irish people. If he believed this measure likely to injure the Irish Protestant Church either in its temporality or spiritual influence, he would not only have refused his assent to it, but have been the first to denounce and resist it to the uttermost. He believed if this measure had any effect at all on the religion of the Roman Catholics, it would be not to make more, but better, Catholics. No new principle was involved in this bill, and the sum they were called on to pay was incon siderable in comparison with the magnitude of the objects to be gained. If those noble lords who believed that the bill would promulgate error said that it went against their consciences, he could not object to that statement, but he could not allow their consciences to regulate his. (Loud cheers.) If they were not to do anything, on the principle that they were not to promulgate error, they ought not to stop at this bill on this occasion (cheers), for they had been propagating error for the last fifty years by annual votes. Their lordships then divided, and the numbers were:—

For Earl Roden's amendment—

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Contents present .. . . . .     | 165 |
| Non-contents present .. . . . . | 59  |
| Majority .. . . . .             | 106 |

The house then divided on the original motion:—

For the second reading—

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Contents present .. . . . .     | 144 |
| Proxies .. . . . .              | 82  |
| Total .. . . . .                | 226 |
| Non-contents present .. . . . . | 55  |
| Proxies .. . . . .              | 14  |
| Total .. . . . .                | 69  |

Majority for the second reading .. . . . . 157

The bill was then read a second time, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock on Thursday morning.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.** Forty members not being present at four o'clock, an adjournment of course took place till Thursday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

A great many petitions were presented against the Maynooth grant. **THE DEBTORS AND CREDITORS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**—This bill was read a second time.—The House rose at seven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**RAILWAYS.**—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved for a select committee to consider the best mode of preventing parties presenting railway bills, which could not be passed this session, from being subjected to any unnecessary expense or delay. He dwelt upon the necessity of resorting to some measure to meet the press of railway business, which could only be done by obviating the delays which under the existing system it appeared to be impossible to avoid. It appeared that 243 & 1/2 projects had been submitted to the consideration of the house, of which only 103 had been reported to the house, while 140 were still before the various committees at the present day, the 5th of June.—Sir G. CLERK said that Government had turned its attention to the subject, but he did not think the house could well come to any resolution on the subject, pledging them to a particular course of action. Instead of this, he would prefer referring the whole subject to the investigation of a committee, to inquire into the progress of railway business, and its probable future duration, and to report to the house what course it might be desirable to pursue. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving an amendment to that effect.—Mr. LABOUCHERE assented to the amendment of Sir G. Clerk.

**SCOTCH BANKING BILL.**—The order of the day was moved for going into Committee on the Scotch Banking Bill. A lengthened discussion ensued on the merits of the bill; after which the House went into Committee, passed several clauses, and then adjourned at a quarter-past one.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. Messengers from the House of Commons brought up the Great North of England and Richmond Railway Bill, the Norwich and Brandon Railway Bill, and several other bills, which were laid on the table.

Earl FITZARDINE presented petitions from Halifax and other places against any further grant to the College of Maynooth.

The Earl of POWIS presented petitions from Montgomeryshire to the same effect.

Their lordships then adjourned until Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

**RAILWAY BILLS.**—The Edinburgh and Hawick Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; also, the Great North of England and Richmond Railway Bill, the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway Bill, and the North British Railway Bill.

**LUNATICS' BILL.**—Lord ASHLEY moved for leave to bring in two bills for the regulation of the care and treatment of insane persons in England and Wales. He proposed to repeal the existing laws, and to go much further in endeavouring to mitigate by legislation the evils to which lunatics were exposed. He also proposed the establishment of a permanent commission, and to place hospitals for lunatics under proper regulations in order to ensure that no person should be deprived of his liberty without proper authority, and that if legally confined, every attention should be paid to his wants and comforts. A power should also be given to prevent the improper detention of pauper lunatics. The noble lord then stated the rules and regulations which he proposed to enforce in respect to houses in which lunatics were confined. Sir J. GRAHAM said he had great satisfaction in seconding the motion, and, on the part of the Government, expressed concurrence with the measure. He paid a high compliment to Lord Ashley.—Several hon. members expressed their approval of the course taken by Lord Ashley.—Leave was given to bring in the bill, and at seven o'clock the house adjourned till Monday.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE BRANDING JUNCTION RAILWAY.**—On Monday evening, as the quarter-past five o'clock train was proceeding from Newcastle to Sunderland, an accident occurred about a mile from the Brockley Whins Station. It appears that one of the rails having been left by the men who are mending the ways in an insecure state, the passenger carriages were thrown off the rails, and fell over with great violence—two or three of them being smashed to pieces. Several persons were injured; two of them, Mr. Sacker, of the firm of Greenwell and Sacker (extensive merchants of Sunderland), and Mrs. Newton, of Sunderland-street, very seriously. The lady is not expected to recover. Accidents have of late been very frequent on this line.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.**—On Saturday afternoon, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred to one of the labouring men engaged on the line of the Dover Railway. The deceased was walking along the line near the Ashford station, and was knocked down with frightful violence by one of the engines, which was coming to the station to assist a heavy train which was momentarily expected. Both wheels of the engine passed over the unfortunate man's left leg, and cut it completely off just below the knee-joint. He was conveyed to the nearest surgeon's residence, and from thence to his lodging, where he expired soon afterwards. There was not the slightest blame attached to the engine-driver. A verdict of “Accidental Death” was returned at the inquest.

**FIRE IN THE WESTMINSTER ROAD.**—On Monday night, between 11 and 12, a fire, attended with a considerable destruction of property, broke out in No. 11, Mount-street, Westminster-road, within a few doors of the National Baths. Mr. Todd, with his wife and child, and a female servant, were in their beds at the upper part of the building. There were likewise upon the premises Mr. Brooks, a lodger, with his wife and mother, and all had a narrow escape. The Brigade, the West of England, and other engines were soon on the spot, and an abundant supply of water was furnished by the Lambeth Water-works. The result was the destruction of the building, with the greater part of the furniture, stock in trade, &c.; but no injury was done to surrounding property. The house was insured in the Sun Fire Office.

**EXECUTION OF CONNOR.**—Joseph Connor, the young man convicted at the Central Criminal Court, of the murder of Mary Brothers, otherwise Tape, of St. Giles's, was executed on Monday morning at Newgate. The crowd was not so great as is usual on such occasions, although a great number of persons had assembled before 7 o'clock. On Sunday evening the culprit was attended by the Rev. Mr. Rolfe until near ten o'clock. When that gentleman left he lay down on his bed, and immediately fell into a sound sleep, from which he did not awake until half-past five o'clock. Shortly after the Rev. Mr. Rolfe arrived at the prison and remained some time in religious conversation with him, during which he administered the sacrament to the wretched man. Shortly before eight o'clock the executioner arrived. When he entered the room where Connor was sitting conversing with Mr. Rolfe, the culprit did not lose the firmness which he has all along manifested. At the time Calcraft was tying his hands and pinioning him, he repeated, after the rev. gentleman, some short prayers. Exactly at 8 o'clock the prison bell commenced tolling, and the melancholy procession moved through the passages to the scaffold, the Rev. Mr. Rolfe walking by the side of the culprit reading a prayer. The culprit ascended the steps leading to the scaffold without assistance; indeed, his firmness never for one moment appeared to forsake him. The fatal rope having been adjusted, he repeated several prayers after the priest. At their conclusion the drop fell; a few convulsive struggles ensued, and life was extinct. After hanging one hour, the body was cut down, and buried within the walls of the prison. Application was made by the proprietor of a celebrated exhibition to purchase the coat in which Connor was tried, but it was very prudently refused by the Sheriffs, and ordered after a time to be given up to his friends. A document was written by Connor on Sunday, in which he fully confessed the murder, and attributed the crime to neglect of religious duties and bad company. The culprit being a Roman Catholic, there was no (what is called) “condemned” sermon preached, neither was Connor required to attend service in the chapel.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**DEATH ON THE WEDDING DAY.**—The following melancholy occurrence took place on Monday week, at Glossop, Derbyshire.—Mr. John Rusley, an independent gentleman of Glossop, verging on the allotted period of “three-score years and ten,” and wearing with single blessedness, accompanied by a blushing bride who numbered sixty summers, repaid with a gay wedding party, consisting of the bride's fair daughter, Mrs. Hurst, to Manchester, in order to be joined together in holy matrimony. The vows were registered at the altar, and the nuptial knot tied, and all went “merry as a marriage bell.” The bride and bridegroom, after spending a day of bliss at Manchester, returned home to Glossop, where they arrived with the shades of evening. On Mr. Rusley retiring to rest, he complained of a severe pain in the head, and continued to grow worse, and some alarming symptoms appearing, two surgeons were immediately sent for; but, alas! medical assistance was of no avail; Death had summoned the bridegroom to the narrow bed appointed for all the living; he expired in a few hours.

**PUBLIC PARKS IN MANCHESTER.**—The Park Committee of Manchester have, within the last seven weeks, purchased sites for three public parks. For the last purchase, which consists of 31 acres of freehold land, in the township of Bradford, the price was £6200, or about 10d. per square yard. The two sites previously purchased (Endham hall and Larkhill estates), cost, the former, £7250, and the latter, £7000. As upwards of £31,000 have been collected, the committee have still a considerable sum at their disposal.

**THE LATE DUEL AT GOSPORT.—DEATH OF MR. SETON.**—We regret announce the death of Mr. Seton. He suffered a painful operation last Saturday, and appeared to be going on very comfortably until Sunday night, or rather Monday morning, about two o'clock, when a decided change for the worse took place. About five o'clock on Monday morning some medicine was administered by Dr. Stewart, who had remained with Mr. Seton the whole of the previous night, but the patient was very ill. It soon became evident that he could not long survive, and about seven o'clock on Monday evening Mrs. Seton took leave of him, as also did his sister and mother. He appeared quite sensible until within five minutes of his death, which took place without a struggle at twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock on that evening. An inquest was commenced on the body on Tuesday, at the Guildhall. There are a great many witnesses to examine, and it is thought the proceedings will last several days. On Tuesday, the only evidence bearing particularly on the occurrence was that of Mr. Hollingsworth, one of the proprietors of the King's Rooms, Southsea, where the ball took place. That gentleman said, in the course of his evidence, that he was not aware of any dispute having taken place on the evening in question. He added, I did not observe anything more in the conduct of Mr. Seton and Mr. Hawkey than in any other gentlemen who were present that evening.—Coroner: What grounds had you for believing Mr. Hawkey and Mr. Seton were on friendly terms on leaving the card-room?—Witness: On leaving the card-room, Mr. Hawkey and Mr. Seton went into the ball-room together. Mr. Seton crossed the ball-room to where Mrs. Hawkey was seated, and brought her to her husband (Mr. Hawkey), who remained near my table. They all entered into conversation together, and appeared to me to be laughing. When you come out of the card-room door there is a slight recess you have to pass to the ball-room. The whole of them went from my table to the ball-room. This was a little after 11 o'clock.—By the Jury: Mrs. Hawkey did not go into the card-room on that evening. On Wednesday, the Jury were principally occupied in hearing the evidence of the surgeon as to the nature of the injuries received. The proceedings were adjourned till Thursday.

**SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.**—The Northampton and Peterborough Railway, a branch of the London and Birmingham Railway, was opened on Saturday last. The junction takes place about half a mile beyond the Blisworth station, 62½ miles from London. The distance between London and Birmingham was lately performed in one hour and 45 minutes. 110 miles in 105 minutes!—It appears, from an official account of the number of presented Railways before Parliament, that the Railways, of which plans and sections have been deposited with the Railway Department of the Board

bark, built at Marietta, somewhere up the river."

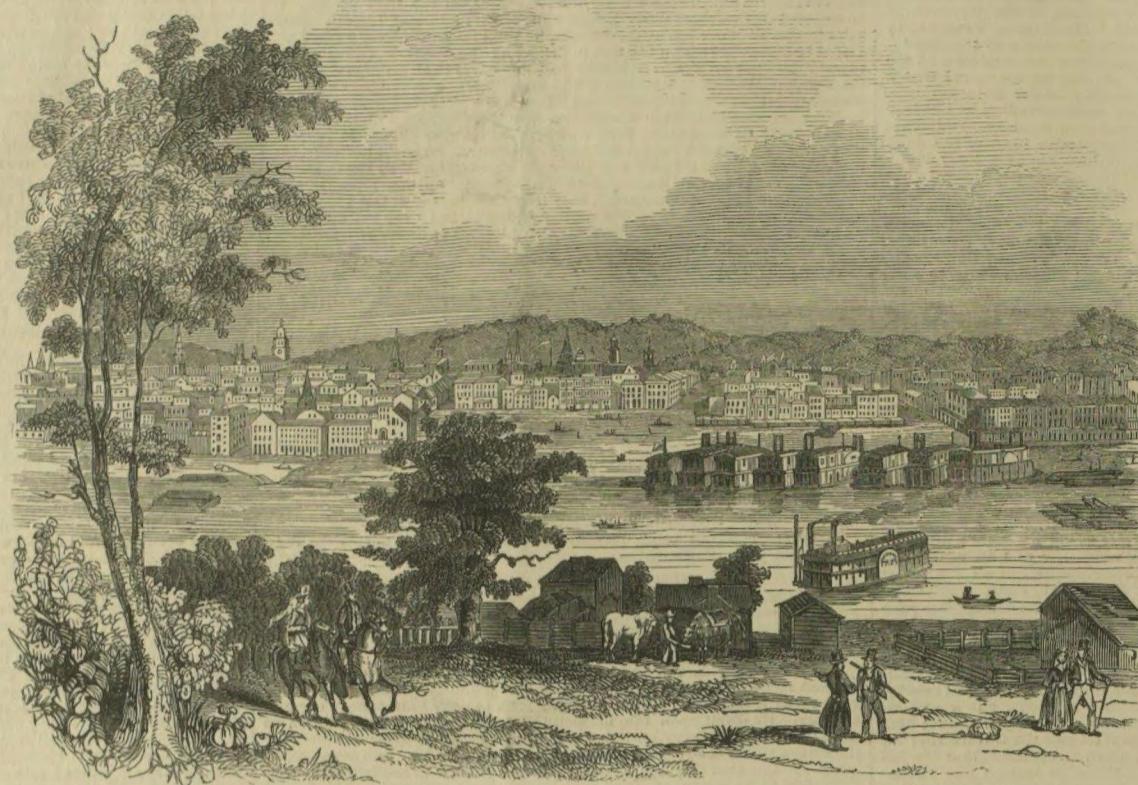
This same vessel was among the recent arrivals at Liverpool, and is quoted as a very novel and remarkable feature of the enterprise of the Western States. The account states that—"An American ship called the *Muskingham*, Captain Wells, of 350 tons, built at Marietta, seventy miles above Cincinnati, and no less than 1700 miles from salt water, arrived direct from Cincinnati with a cargo of oil-cake and Ohio provisions. Here we may have a direct communication opened up, in one bottom, as the nautical phrase is, between the rich plains of the Ohio, in the "Far West," and our manufacturing districts. But what extraordinary reflections arise, when we think that, in reading the political news from America, we find that the Western States are always reckoned upon as those which exhibit the strongest anti-English feeling! A ship passing from Cincinnati to Liverpool seems to overleap all ideas of custom-houses."

Our illustration, from an original drawing, shows this fine city, the largest town in Ohio, upon the north bank of the Ohio, and twenty miles above the mouth of the Great Miami. With the exception of New Orleans, Cincinnati is now the largest town in the United States, west of the Alleghany Mountains. The town is situated partly on the first and partly on the second bank of the river, and is surrounded by a range of finely-wooded hills. It is the seat of numerous manufacturing establishments; and its great trade is chiefly carried on by steam vessels. Mr. Dickens thus characterises the place in his "American Notes":—

"Cincinnati is a beautiful city; cheerful, thriving, and animated. I have not often seen a place that commends itself so favourably and pleasantly to a stranger at the first glance as this does; with its clean houses of red and white, its well-paved roads, and footways of bright tile. Nor does it become less prepossessing on a closer acquaintance. The streets are broad and airy, the shops extremely good, the private residences remarkable for their elegance and neatness. There is something of invention and fancy in the varying styles of these latter erections, which, after the dull company of the steam-boat, is perfectly delightful, as conveying an assurance that there are such qualities still in existence. The disposition to ornament these pretty villas and ren-

der them attractive, leads to the culture of trees and flowers, and the laying out of well-kept gardens, the sight of which, to those who walk along the streets, is inexpressibly refreshing and agreeable. I was quite charmed with the appearance of the town, and its adjoining suburb of Mount Auburn; from which the city, lying in an amphitheatre of hills, forms a picture of remarkable beauty, and is seen to great advantage.

succeeded in their object that the Committee have decided to restrain the Scottish Central Railway Company from executing that portion of its works which was designed to cross the "Inch," until it shall have been ascertained, by due inquiry, that no other site, affording equally favourable levels, can be found, as a common terminus for this, and the several other railways about to centre in Perth. So far, the "public" of Perth have gained their point; but time will



CINCINNATI.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

"Cincinnati is honourably famous for its free-schools, of which it has so many, that no person's child among its population can, by possibility, want the means of education, which are extended, upon an average, to four thousand pupils, annually."

"As in every other place I visited, the Judges here were gentlemen of high character and attainments. I was in one of the courts for a few minutes, and found it like those to which I have already referred. A nuisance cause was trying; there were not many spectators; and the witnesses, counsel, and jury, formed a sort of family circle, sufficiently jocose and snug."

"The society with which I mingled was intelligent, courteous, and agreeable. The inhabitants of Cincinnati are proud of their city, as one of the most interesting in America: and with good reason: for beautiful and thriving as it is now, and containing, as it does, a population of fifty thousand souls, but two-and-fifty years have passed away since the ground on which it stands (bought at that time for a few dollars) was a wild wood, and its citizens were but a handful of dwellers in scattered log huts upon the river's shore."

#### THE PERTH "INCHES."

The inhabitants of the "fair city" of Perth were some few months since thrown into consternation by a threatened invasion of one of their most cherished rights. It was proposed that the beautiful playing, drying, and promenading grounds, known as the North and South Inches,—which are the boast of Perth, the envy of the other Scottish cities, and the admiration of every stranger who ascends the flowing Tay—should be cut up by certain railroad termini. The gude folk were naturally much shocked at this proposition, and made a sturdy opposition to its being carried into effect. They met, made speeches, and, not content with merely taking, sent up an active agent to the "D. D." Committee in Parliament, to put their ban on such a desecration of their beautiful meadows. They so far

shocked at this proposition, and made a sturdy opposition to its being carried into effect. They met, made speeches, and, not content with merely taking, sent up an active agent to the "D. D." Committee in Parliament, to put their ban on such a desecration of their beautiful meadows. They so far



CHIMPANZEE, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

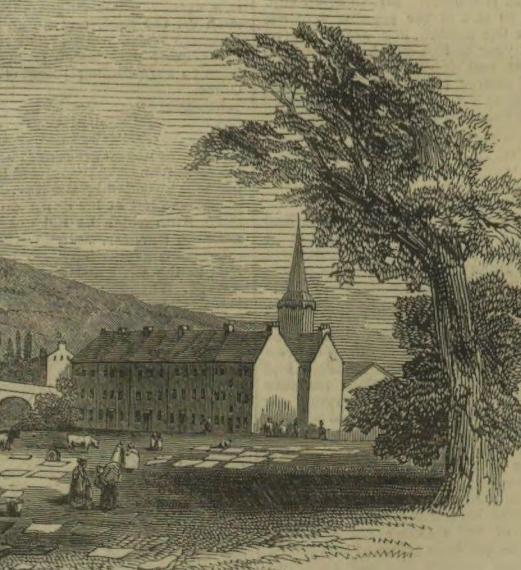
show whether they will be able to hold their own picturesque play-ground in all its verdure and rurality as heretofore, the decision being far from final.

The uninited will require to be told that "Inch" is another word for island; the two fine pieces of ground lie south and north of Perth, therefore, derive their name from having been anciently isolated by little channels or runlets from the Tay, though these have been filled up for centuries. Through the South Inch runs the great road from Edinburgh and the South of Britain, and is bordered by a beautiful avenue of trees; with which, indeed, the entire space is plentifully furnished. The North Inch, on the contrary, is perfectly bare; but it has all the charm which is generally attached to a fine green sward stretching along the edge of a noble river. Historical associations are, moreover, more copiously connected with it than with the South Inch. After the rebellion of 1745, a body of Hessian troops were called over to keep the Highlanders in order; and, for a long time, they encamped on this spot, leaving traces of their campaigning, which have not yet been obliterated. But that which has given by far the greatest interest to Perth and its environs was the romantic combat which took place on the North Inch during the reign of Robert the Third, and which furnished Sir Walter Scott with the incident on which he founded his popular tale of "The Fair Maid of Perth." The historical circumstances (which those who have read the novel will perceive were but little departed from) are simply these:—An old and deadly feud existed between the two clans of the Mac Kays and the Mac Intosches, which both parties at length agreed to decide by a personal combat of thirty picked men. The King, hoping that this fight would prevent further brawling and bloodshed, not only consented to the combat, but determined to preside at it, and appointed the North Inch of Perth as the battle field. "There was erected," says Sir Walter, with historical truth, "a strong palisade, enclosing on three sides a space of 150 yards in length, and 74 yards in width; the fourth side of the lists was sufficiently fenced by the river. An amphitheatre, for the accom-

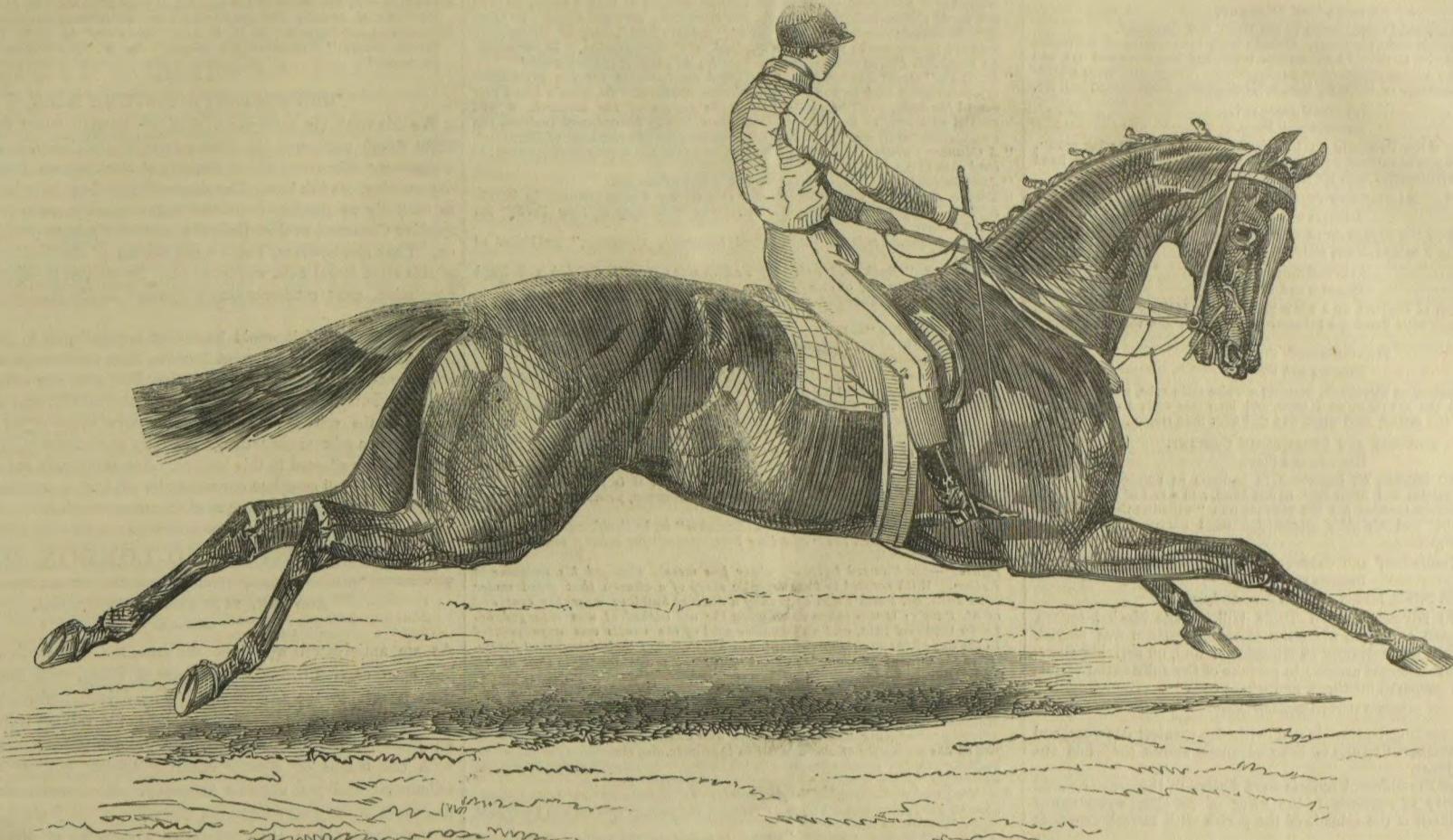
modation of spectators, surrounded the palisade, leaving a large space free, to be occupied by armed men on foot and horseback, and for the more ordinary class of spectators. At the extremity of the lists which was nearest to the city, there was a range of elevated galleries, for the King and his courtiers, so highly decorated with rustic trellage, intermingled with golden ornaments, that the spot retains to this day the name of the Golden or Gilded Arbour." History

supplies us with the rest of the story:—The mountain minstrelsy sounded the pibrochs or battle tunes of the rival clans; but when the sixty combatants appeared, the bagpipes were silenced by an order from the King. All was ready; the belligerents were arrayed; when it was discovered that instead of thirty, only twenty-nine Mac Intosches had mustered; one of them having basely absconded, from fear. "Proceedings" were stayed, and it was proposed that one of the Mac Kays should withdraw, so as to make the numbers equal. Not one of them would, however, leave the ground, nor would the rest fight till the sides were made equal. In this dilemma, a Perth saddler, named Harry Wynde, offered to take the place of the absentees for the fee of half a French dollar. The terms were accepted. The battle was commenced, and carried on with great fury on both sides; at length, twenty-nine of the Mac Kays were slain, whilst Harry Wynde and ten of the Mac Intosches remained on the field. The last of the Mac Kays, seeing his case hopeless against such odds, jumped into the Tay, swam across it, and escaped, leaving the Mac Intosches completely victorious.

It will be seen by our engraving that one of the purposes to which the Inches are now put, is of a far less romantic character than their ancient uses. That part of the Inch seen in our engraving, is the public drying and bleaching ground: upon it the good housewives spread their linen, which is watched to prevent abstraction. Such convenient "greens" are common to every town in Scotland. Though, in the olden time, chiefly devoted to martial exercises, it was not often that these beautiful spots were the scenes of such barbarous exhibitions as that which we have described. Indeed, the principal use to which they have always been devoted, has been healthful games and recreations; the "Royal" game of golf still retaining its ascendancy amongst the worthy burghers. It would, therefore, be a sad pity at this time—when every effort is being made to provide open spaces for the recreation of the hard-working populations of other towns—if the city of Perth were to have such a long-enjoyed privilege curtailed by railway encroachments.



THE INCH OF PERTH.



"REFRACTION," THE WINNER OF "THE OAKS."—DRAWN BY HERRING.

## THE "WINNER OF THE OAKS."

We present to our readers a portrait of "Refraction," the winner of "the Oaks." She is the property of the Duke of Richmond; and, at Epsom, was ridden by the Bell, brother of F. Bell, who piloted the winner of "the Derby."

## SHREWSBURY SHOW.

The fine old town of Shrewsbury has been, "tyme out of mynde," celebrated for its pageants and festal shows; but, that called, *par excellence*, "Shrewsbury Show," is stated by a local historian, Mr. Henry Pidgeon, to be, perhaps, with the exception of Coventry, the only one of the kind in the kingdom. It originated in the celebration of the splendid festival of Corpus Christi, in the Church of Rome, which was observed with much pomp and solemnity by the masters and wardens of the different trading companies, the members of the Corporation, the parochial clergy, and the religious fraternities of the town.

The procession, so far back as the 27th of Henry VI., appears to have

been "tyme out of mynde," and which several of the guilds were obliged to support. This is apparent from their "compositions," or by-laws, containing regulations to that effect. That of the Weavers (anno 1444) provides that certain fines shall be applied to the "sustentacion and encreece of the lyght of the seyd cratte of wev's at the feast of Corpus X p'i daye." The composition of the Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths, directs that they shall provide "300 mede of wax yearly, to be burnt in the p'cession of the feast of Corpus X p'i."

After the Reformation, the religious part of the ceremony was set aside; and, as a substitute, the second Monday after Trinity Sunday adopted as a day of recreation and feasting, on Kingsland, where each company had a small inclosure, within which was a building, called "an arbour," surrounded by trees, and where refreshment was accustomed to be liberally provided by the respective trades.

The Show is continued; but times are changed; and, as the spectacle, was shorn of its religious beams by the Reformation, so the "Reform" of our own time has stripped the pageant of its civil splendour. The Mayor and Corporation no longer grace the Show with their presence

nor do they contribute towards the expenses of the Exhibition; the cost being entirely defrayed by the junior members of the various trades; and, with all these drawbacks, we are happy to record that the affair is still an interesting and attractive memorial of the olden time, and affords an annual treat of hospitality and good cheer.

Monday week (the 26th ult.) was the day of this year's commemoration. The Salopians were up and stirring at an early hour; and the good people of Shrewsbury were aroused by the firing of cannon, and by the ringing of the bells of the various churches; whilst thousands of spectators poured into the town to witness the day's spectacle. About mid-day the several Companies were marshalled in the market-place previous to their procession to their several *arbours* at Kingsland; when the numerous bands, the waving flags, and the presence of so many dignitaries on horseback, in front of the ancient town-hall, presented a very imposing scene. The Companies having ranged themselves, the procession advanced in the order represented in the engraving, from a sketch made by our artist on the spot; the costumes and other items being subsequently perfected.



SHREWSBURY SHOW.—THE PROCESSION.

## SHOEMAKERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags. Arms of the Town and Company.  
Fig. 1 and 2, Crispin and Crispianus. Crispin wore the costume of a cavalier of the reign of Charles I., in buff jerkin, large boots, and high-crowned hat, and he bore in his hand a large semicircular cutting-knife. Crispianus wore a military uniform of the reign of George; long tail, jack-boots, huge cocked hat, &c.

## BUTCHERS' COMPANY.

## Banners and Flags.

Fig. 3. The King of the Company on horseback, wearing a glittering crown, surmounted by plumes of variously coloured feathers; and bearing in his hand a golden cleaver, emblazoned with the Crest of the Company.

## MASON'S AND BUILDERS' COMPANY.

## Banners and Flags.

Fig. 4. King Henry the Eighth arranged in the glory of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and bearing a baton; dress, white, red, and gold.

## BARBERS' COMPANY.

## Banners and Flags.

Fig. 5. The Queen of England on a white palfrey: her Majesty wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with flowers, a crimson velvet robe; and wore the sceptre and mound.

## FLAX-DRESSERS' COMPANY.

## Banners and Flags.

Fig. 6. St. Catherine, on horseback, wearing a white satin robe, crimson velvet mantle fastened at the shoulder, gold tiara, and long lace veil; and bearing in her hand a wheel and distaff, with white flax tied with blue ribbon.

## PAINTERS' AND BOOKSELLERS' COMPANY.

## Banners and Flags.

Fig. 7. Peter Paul Rubens, on horseback, in costume as painted by himself; bearing a golden palette and maul-stick in one hand, and a roll of paper in the other; but these incumbrances did not prevent him "witching the world with noble horsemanship," and his gallant caparisoned steed curved to the great delight of the spectators.

## CARPENTERS' AND CABINET-MAKERS' COMPANY.

## Banners and Flags.

Fig. 8. A Moorish Prince, javelin in hand, gorgeously attired.

The procession advanced down Pride Hill, to the Market-square, where they formed a tableau, while the National Anthem was played. They then marched down Mardol to Kingsland; and, on arriving there, they filed to their different arbours to partake of the substantial viands which had been prepared for them, and where each

Quaff'd the invigorating cheer.

The whole proceeding was conducted with the greatest decorum, and will be long remembered as one of the pleasantest shows they had enjoyed for many years.

The children of the different schools were feasted in the greater moral safety and security of retirement; the vicar of St. Chad's generously treating 400 children of the schools of the parish with refreshments, at his own cost.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 8.—Third Sunday after Trinity.—Thomas Paine died, 1809.  
MONDAY, 9.—St. Anthony.—Lilly the Astronomer died, 1681.  
TUESDAY, 10.—Oxford fired at the Queen, 1840.  
WEDNESDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas.—Roger Bacon died, 1294.  
THURSDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield, 1381.—Collins died, 1759.  
FRIDAY, 13.—Battles: Naseby, 1645—Marengo, 1800—Friedland, 1807.  
SATURDAY, 14.—Battle of Saragossa, 1809.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 14.

| Monday. | Tuesday.  | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday.  |
|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| M. 4 30 | A. 4 48   | M. 5 6     | A. 5 25   | M. 5 43 | A. 6 3     |
| m. 4 30 | h. m. 5 6 | m. 5 25    | h. m. 6 3 | m. 6 24 | h. m. 7 11 |

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed, that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT (not included in the Subscription), on THURSDAY next, JUNE 12th, when will be presented, for the last time this Season, MOZART'S chef d'œuvre, DON GIOVANNI.—DON Anna, Madame Grisi; Donna Elvira, Madame Rita Borio; and Zerlina, Madame Anaide Castellan. Don Giovanni, Signor Fornasari; Don Ottavio, Signor Mario; Il Commandante, Signor Bottelli; and Leporello, Signor Lablache. After which, by General Desire, will be repeated once more, and for the last time, the Divertissement of UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV., in which Mlle. Lucile Grahn will appear as a Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIV., and will Dance with Mlle. Céline. The Costume of the same Court, the celebrated Minuet de la Cour au Cavalcade, and the comedy of the Evening, Signor Moriani will appear in a Selection from Molière's Open-TEA, OR, THE FALL OF RENÉ. With various Entertainments in the Ballet Department, Including a Selection from the Ballet of LE PETIT MARQUIS, and the celebrated Dryade Scene. Eoline, Mlle. Lucile Grahn. And also a Selection from the Ballet of LA ESMERALDA; Esmeralda, Mlle. Lucile Grahn. And a Selection from the New Ballet ROSALIA, or, les Mines de Syracuse. Rosida, Mlle. Céline. Applications for Boxes, Pit-Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at half-past Seven.

M. MUSARD at VAUXHALL GARDENS every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—Under the Patronage of her Majesty.—PRO-MENADE CONCERTS, under the direction of the celebrated M. Musard, from Paris.—Band of One Hundred Performers.—Extraordinary Illuminations! 20,000 lamps, and grand display of Fireworks.—Vocal Concert.—A new Ballet—Golden Temple of the GREK.—OR, THE FALL OF MISSOLONGHI. Scenes in the Circle, by Mons. Tournaire, Dumont, Ferdinand; Mesdames Klatt, Louise, Isabelle, and Dumont. To conclude with the New Hippodramatic Drama of the GODOLPHIN ARABIAN, OR, THE RACE HORSE OF THE DESERT. The Grand National Drama of THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO will be produced on MONDAY, JUNE 16th.—Box-office open from 11 till 5.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY exhibited by a WORKING MODEL, having a power to carry visitors. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND, and a power to move it by hand. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of DOMESTIC LIFE, Daily, at a quarter past Three, and on Wednesday and Friday evenings at a quarter to Nine. Professor BACHOFFNER'S VARIED LECTURES, with brilliant Experiments. LECTURES on CHARACTER, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. Wallis on the Pianoforte, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at Eight o'clock. New and beautiful objects in the CHROMATROPE, PHYSIOSCOPE, PROTEOSCOPE, &c. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER, and DIVING BELL. WORKING MODELS described Daily.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very large scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquess of Anglesey, and by the British Infantry, under Sir Thomas Picton. \* DESCRIBED BY WATERLOO MEN.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. It is a national memento of one of England's most glorious triumphs.—The United Service Gazette. Open from Eleven in the Morning, till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber from No. 1," Kirton—Lindsey.—The Census of Scotland and Ireland will be forwarded on the condition named.  
"Kilcrankie."—The Queen embarked at Woolwich on her second visit to Scotland, on the 9th of September last, and did not return till Oct. 3. (See the "Chronology" in our last volume.)  
"T. M. T." Great Malvern, should have paid the postage of his incoherent, and, to us, incomprehensible, letter.  
"A Subscriber," who wishes to obtain his "family escutcheon," should apply at Herald's College, or to a seal engraver.  
"T. P." near Cheadle.—The masterly wood-engraving of "The Young Gardeners" can only be obtained in No. 140 of our journal.  
"A. J. R." H. M. S. "Porcupine," is thanked for his pretty sketch of the Arctic Discovery vessels and the "Porcupine," of Harwich, on the 22nd inst. We engraved the former vessel in our No. for May 24. In our list of the officers of the "Erebus," we omitted the Senior Lieutenant, Graham Gore, who accompanied Captain (now Sir George) Back in a former expedition to the north.  
"A. Z."—A new edition of the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts," has just been published.  
"A Subscriber,"—The report of the Eastern Glee and Madrigal Society did not reach our office in time for insertion.  
"Mr. Slight," Portsmouth, is thanked for the sketch of the Keys of the Fortress of Portsmouth.  
"A Young Subscriber," Ipswich, should provide himself with Knight's shilling volume.—"Curiosities of Physical Geography."  
"Utroupe" did not pay the postage of his letter. The address of the British American Land Company's Office is No. 4, Barge-yard Bucklersbury; where he will, doubtless, obtain the information he requires.  
"Aristides," Chelsea, complains, and, we think, with justice, that the graceful eastern towers of the New Houses of Parliament are greatly disfigured by their puny terminations.  
"R. M. K." Westminster, will find an engraving of the house of James Wood, the wealthy banker, of Gloucester, in No. 38 of our journal.  
"J. A. H." Dublin.—The "East India Register" will, probably, supply a list of deceased officers distinguished in the East India Company's service. The general officer's agent will furnish his address.  
"Mark De Snap."—We know nothing of the translation of the "Wandering Jew," named by our Correspondent.  
"G. B. L."—Cleford.—The Treatise on Mathematics, in the "Library of Useful Knowledge," is a meritorious work. Any instrument maker's catalogue ill best supply the various prices of cases of instruments.

"Enquirer," Stamford.—Madame Malibran received as high a salary as £50 per night; Mrs. Siddons, probably, not more than £25 per night. In 1839, Mr. Preedy received £25 per night. Kean's first salary at Drury-lane was £8 8s. per week; in 1827, he received, at Covent-garden, £50 per night. In 1832, Mr. Power received £20 per week; in 1840, £120 per week!  
"G. T. R." Great Yarmouth.—A patented embrocation for the prevention of sea-sickness may be had at any medicine vendor's. Or, pass a broad belt round the body, and place within it, on the region of the stomach, a pad stuffed with wool or horse-hair; this, when tightly braced, will restrain the involuntary motion of the stomach, occasioned by the lurching of the vessel.  
"A Country Curate."—A London money-lender is not a very likely person to lend cash to a minor.

"Anonymous." Crawley.—The error was a slip of the pen.

"Trevor, B."—Dredrick Knickerbocker was merely a nom assumed by Washington Irving on publishing his humorous "History of New York," his second work.

"Silvicolæ" should refer to the "Oxford University Calendar," published at Oxford.

"S. W. G. R." Bath.—Mr. Herring's admirable portrait of Foigh-a-Ballagh was given in No. 127 of our journal.

"A Bookseller," Jedburgh.—The price of the engraving in question would be about 30s.

"The Window Tax."—With Sir Francis Dashwood, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer about 1762, originated the window tax; at least, in its present shape.

"J. W." Oxon, should provide himself with the "Treatise on Magnetism, in the Library of Useful Knowledge."

"W. H. C." York.—A work has just been published, entitled "Memoirs of Prince Charles Stuart," by C. L. Klose, Esq.

"M. E."—The received version of the Bible, without note or comment, can only legally be printed by the Queen's Printers, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but this prohibition has, by no means, secured that accuracy in the impressions, with a view to which it is professed that the restriction is maintained. Any printer may, however, print the Bible, provided it have notes or references.

"W. S. B."—The appointment of "Jokemaster" is, in itself, a joke.

"W. P." should watch the "Sporting Intelligence" for sailing matches, &c., "to come."

"Agnes."—Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer has merely changed his surname to Lytton. With respect to the romantic story of a church that stood under St. Paul's, St. Faith's was originally a distinct building near the east end of St. Paul's; it was taken down when the old cathedral was enlarged, between 1256 and 1312, and an extensive part of the vaults was appropriated to the use of the parishioners of St. Faith's, in lieu of their demolished fabric. After the Fire of London, the parish of St. Faith was joined to that of St. Augustine.

"A Lover of Chess."—Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess," price 4s. 6d. just published.

"Hamilton Grant."—The ornaments of the church which were in use in the second year of King Edward the Sixth, and which appear to have been ratified by the authority of Parliament in that year, are coverings for the altar, pulpit-cloth, &c.; and, according to Wheatley, "two lights upon the communion table."—See Walker's "Elementa Liturgica," page 20.

"A Well-wisher."—Mrs. Hemans cannot be considered an Irishwoman; though her father was a native of Ireland, the poetess was born in Liverpool, and of a German mother.

"A Constant Reader," Sleaford, wishes to ascertain the origin of the triple crown of the Pope of Rome.

"Josephus."—We think the smallest dwarf ever seen in Europe to have been Bebe, the dwarf of Stanislaus, King of Poland: he was only 23 (French) inches high, 23 years old, and well proportioned. In the Museum of the College of Surgeons, is the skeleton of Madle. Crachami, 20 inches in height, but only 10 years old, and diseased.

"Yeles," Kendal, should apply to an army agent.

"James R."—The verses do not reach our standard of merit. They are left at the office.

"A Constant Reader," Newcastle.—The atrocious murder of Maria Martin, by Corder, took place at Polstead, in Suffolk, in 1824.

"Logwood," Maidstone.—Berthollet's "Treatise on Dyeing" contains an excellent account of the theory and practice of the art. The articles "Dyeing," in Ure's "Dictionary of Arts," and in the "Penny Cyclopædia," are of great practical value.

"G. T. N." Liverpool.—It may be worth while to apply to the Admiralty, or to a naval agent; but the fact of the debt being contracted abroad does not promise well for its recovery.

"T. P." Uckfield, should address his inquiry to the Secretary of the Eastern Counties Railway Company.

"Verax" Fulham, is thanked for the correction of the error in our journal for Feb. 28 last, wherein (Calendar) the murder of Archbishop Sharpe is attributed to one Hackman, instead of Hastoun, or Hackstone.

"Julius Caesar," Stratford.—The report is not without foundation.

"A Constant Reader," Liverpool.—The 15th meeting of the British Association will commence on Thursday, June 19, next, at Cambridge.

"Obsolete."—In the arms borne by her present Majesty (when correctly represented) the crown, without the helmet, is surmounted by a lion. It has long been a rule that ladies, of whatever rank, are not entitled to crests, although allowed to bear coats armorial; yet, a woman is quite as incapable of bearing a shield as a helmet.—See the "Book of Family Crests," 5th edit., just published.

"A Subscriber," Tenterden.—Passports for France are granted at the office, 6, Poland-street, Oxford-street, on personal application, gratis, by one day's notice; or forthwith, at the Consul's Office, 3, Copthall-buildings, on payment of a fee of 10s.

"S. B." Birmingham.—The offer of the dress would not, probably, have been accepted.

"W. C."—We have not room for the sketch.

"E. M. S."—The "Sonnet to June" is somewhat too florid for the present season.

"M. D."—The "Essay on Making Cheshire Cheese" is printed in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," Gloucestershire should write to the Secretary to the Handel Society.

"A Decayed Tradesman," Ellesmere.—Boys are admitted to the School of Christ's Hospital through presentations vested in the Governors. The children of "decayed tradesmen" are among the most legitimate inmates of this excellent foundation.

"H. J." Melksham.—Nicholson's "Lessons for the Flute" may be had, by order, of any music-seller or bookseller.

"Terpsikeraunos."—The address in question does not appear in the "Court Guide."

"J. M. O'B." Tralee.—A newspaper must be posted within seven days of the date of its publication.

"E. J."—An authorised return of the proceeds of the Demonstration will, doubtless, be published.

"W. M." Rockfield, is thanked for his good wishes. Our agent at Monmouth Mr. Waugh.

"Alice."—A translation of Eugene Sue's "Godolphin Arabian" is published in London for 2s. 6d.

"G. P. H."—Wilton-crescent.—The Gipsies have themselves no ritual, or forms of worship, but adopt those of the people among whom they live, indifferently. They bury their dead in our churchyards, with the service of the church.

"Curriculum."—The town chariot is, by the French, called a coupé, being, in fact, a coach cut down; a portion of the fore-end being cut away, and only one seat left. When altered by the removal of the box, and the addition of a platform, boot, and imperial, it forms the regular posting chariot, or post-chaise. The distinguishing characteristics of varieties of carriages are to be found in the form of the bodies, and not in the mechanism of the springs or framework.—See Adams on English Pleasure Carriages.

"H. C." of Langton, is informed that Mr. Bain's Electric Telegraph, described in No. 105 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News, was, at the time our account of it appeared, in use upon the South-Western Railway; but that, subsequently, on the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the instrument made by Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone was adopted. At present no information can be forwarded to the intermediate stations. The view referred to (page 233 of the present volume) shows the course of the telegraphic wires near the station, Kingston-on-Railway, as the new suburb of Kingston-on-Thames has been named.

"Addingtoniensis."—The length of the Box Tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, is 327 yards, or 2 miles minus 293 yards. Burke's "Landed Gentry," three parts of which are published, may be purchased of almost any bookseller; certainly of the publisher, Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street. The price of each part is half-a-guinea. The original work, "The History of the Commons," is, we believe, out of print.

"H. G." Newry.—Albino and White Negro are synonymous.

"R. H." Wateringbury.—The letter has been referred to the gentleman who manages the department in question, who will, no doubt, attend to the suggestion.

"A Subscr." Clonmel.—The White Headed Eagles, Regent's-Park. These interesting birds have not succeeded in hatching their eggs. The failure is attributed to the illness of the hen bird, and to the disturbances suffered by the "loving pair" from the intrusive curiosity of the public.

## POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

## THE QUEEN'S COSTUME BALL.

The Queen gave a *Bal Costumé* yesterday (Friday) evening, at Buckingham Palace, at which all the guests appeared in the costume of the period between 1740 and 1750. The company numbered about twelve hundred, and included the diplomatic corps and the principal foreigners of distinction at present in the metropolis, all of whom adopted the foreign costumes of that date, appearing in the uniform of their respective nations. The nobility and gentry present in numerous cases adopted the costumes of members of their families living at that period, the dresses being copied from family portraits with the greatest exactness. Every possible variety of colour, texture, and material, and the greatest magnificence of embroidery and jewelled decoration consistent with propriety, were brought to bear on this quaint and antiquated costume, and the result was a harmony and unity of effect perfectly surprising.

Most of the gentlemen appeared in velvet coats—crimson, black, or blue—most richly embroidered with gold or silver, or trimmed with gold lace; powdered wigs were universal, and the style of *coiffure* was so complete as to render recognition, except among intimate friends, difficult. Gentlemen holding military commissions in her Majesty's service appeared, as nearly as possible, in the corresponding uniforms of their respective services at the period selected for the *fête*. Thus, the Duke of Wellington appeared in the uniform of the Duke of Cumberland of that day; the Earl of Cardigan in the uniform of the 11th Dragoons at the battle of Culloden, and the Marquis of Londonderry in the dress of a cavalry officer of the time; Lord Forester appeared in the dress of captain of the honourable corps of Gentlemen Pensioners; the Duke of Rutland was dressed in the full costume of a Knight of the Garter a century back; the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the dress of his predecessor in office of the period; Mr. Curzon in a very curious Venetian costume; the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Wilton, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Shelburne, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Lord Morpeth, Lord Stanley, and Viscount Alford were distinguished by the richness of their costumes. The Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, and Lord Ernest Bruce, the great officers of the household, appeared in the dress of their respective offices, and were distinguished by the extraordinary magnificence of their apparel.

Many Scottish gentlemen wore the Highland costume of the time which, though retaining all its peculiarity, yet was sufficiently identified with the age, in the coat and high-heeled shoe, so as to harmonise completely with the rest. Among the most beautiful Scottish dresses were those of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Master of Strathallan, and Captain A. Gordon Cumming. The officers who wore infantry dresses displayed the long white gaiters which remained in vogue, even up to the reign of George IV. The cavalry all wore high military boots, and some of them the crimson silk sword belt fringed with gold, which gave them very much the appearance of a modern Grand Cross of the Bath. The cavalry were also distinguished by the three-cornered hat, while the infantry displayed the old-fashioned high-peaked Grenadier cap. The dresses of the ladies did not display an equal variety with those of the gentlemen; the style of all was the same, the only difference being in the costliness of the material, the taste in the choice of colours, and the display of jewels in decorations. A few appeared in little velvet hats, with one or two feathers, but they were exceptions. The general head-dress was the hair powdered, a ridge of curls round the forehead and face, and the hair falling back with curls on the shoulders, or else wigs which came still closer to the fashion of the day.

Some of the ladies made a difference in the fashion of wearing their trains; instead of starting from the waist, it fell at once from the shoulders, not being confined at all at the waist, but descending at once to the bottom of the skirt. The material of which these were composed was generally old brocaded silks and satins, many of them embroidered in gold and silver, or worked in needlework; the trains were looped up with golden clasps, bunches of flowers, and bouquets of brilliants and precious stones, displaying dresses of old point, Valenciennes, or Guipure lace, not too long to conceal the high-heeled, sharp-pointed, and diamond-ornamented white satin shoe. The ladies wore hoops, which very much extended the dress on each side, without adding to the rotundity of the figure. The effect of powder rendered the complexion of the younger ladies much more brilliant, and added not a little to the effect of this magnificent *fête*. Among the dresses distinguished for their splendour were those of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Douro, and Miss Burdett Coutts. The pages of honour were dressed in the complete costume of the period in miniature, and having a large white satin bow, or shoulder knot, on the right shoulder.

Among the earlier arrivals were those of Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, Marquis of Abercorn, Sir Edward Codrington, the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, Marquise and Marchioness Clanricarde, Mr. William Rose, Lord Ebrington, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Earl and Countess Listowel, Miss Wyndham, the American Minister, Earl and Countess Kinoul, Viscount Duppilin, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Stanley, Countess of Verulam, Earl of Clare, Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Lord Foley, Sir John Hobhouse, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord Rivers, Lord Saltoun, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Langdale, the Vice-Chancellor Wigram and the Misses Wigram, the Speaker, Mrs. Shaw Lefevre, and the Misses Lefevre, Lord and Lady John Russell, Honourable Miss Lister, Mr. Henry Hallam, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Sir George Cockburn, the Right Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh, Sir Augustus, Lady, and Misses Clifford, Viscount and Lady Marianne Alford, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Viscountess Forbes, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount and Lady Sarah Inglestree, Lords Adolphus and Frederick Fitz Clarence, Marquis of Salisburys, Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Honourable W. Cowper, Mr. C. Wood, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Maynard, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lord and Lady John Churchill, Mr., Lady C., and Miss Sandford; Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, Lord and Lady Ashley, Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Sir Watkin W. Wynne, the Earl of Eston, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, Marquis of Northampton, Lord Stavordale, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lady Jane Grimston, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Mdlle. d'Este, Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, Major and Mrs. Weymouth, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord and Lady Norreys, Earl of Mansfield, Lord and Lady Cremona, Garter King of Arms, Earl Fitzwilliam, Ladies Fitzwilliam (2), Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Hon. Miss Lawley, Viscount Clive, Lord and Lady Dalmeny, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Percival, Earl and Countess of Antrim, Earl and Countess Powis, Ladies C. and Lucy Herbert, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Denman, Marquis of Worcester, Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, Baroness and Miss de Rothschild, Countess of Rosebery, the Ladies Primrose, Lord and Lady John Russell, Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Mackenzie, Earl and Countess Listowel, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord and Lady Byron, Mr. Edward and Lady Emily Foley, Marquis of Granby, the Misses Baring, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Ladies Cadogan, Countess Delawarr, Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Mary Sackville West, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Foley, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Marquis of Winchester, the Countess of Pembroke, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Viscount Goderich, Lord John Manners, Lord and Lady Portman, Sir James Clark, Lord and Lady Worsley, Dowager Countess of Essex, Mr. and Miss Holford, the Earl of Mexborough, Lady Sarah Savile, Earl and Countess Aboynie, Sir Josiah and Lady Charlotte Guest, Earl and Countess of March, &c. &c.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, by the members of the Royal Family, and attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and, as usual, the Officers of State, left the Drawing-room at half-past ten o'clock, and passed through the saloon to the Ball-room, where they received the company.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family having taken their usual stations at their platform, the dancing commenced with a Polonaise, danced by the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, followed by their distinguished guests.

The dance extended through all the state apartments, all the bands striking up the same tune. After this dance the assembled company passed slowly before the Queen.

Her Majesty then left the Ball-room, and proceeded to the Throne-room. The first minuet was then formed, consisting of:

|                    |               |                      |                  |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|
| The Queen          | Prince George | Duchess of Roxburgh  | Duke of Beaufort |
| Duchess de Nemours | Prince Albert | Duchess of Buccleuch | Lord Leveson     |
| Lady Douro         | Prince Edward | Lady Waterford       | Lord Exeter      |

After the minuet followed a quadrille.

The company, who had arrived in the interim, then passed before the Queen.

The second minuet was then danced by:

|                |               |                |                  |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| The Queen      | Prince Albert | Lady Seymour   | Lord Clanricarde |
| Lady Ailesbury | Prince George | Lady Blandford | Lord Granby      |
| Lady Dalmeny   | Prince Edward | Lady Canning   | Lord Douglas     |

Duchess of Buccleuch Lord Exeter

Lady Villiers

After the conclusion of this dance the Royal party returned to the Ball-room.

The Countess of Jersey's minuet was then formed and danced.

This was followed by the Marchioness of Breadalbane's strathspey.

The Countess of Chesterfield's minuet was the last dance before supper.

At twelve o'clock the Queen and her illustrious guests passed to supper, which was served, as usual, in the Great Dining-room, in a style of Royal

splendour.

The Ball was concluded by the old English country dance, known as "Sir Roger de Coverley," in which both her Majesty and the Prince took part. This was danced in the Picture Gallery.

In the Polonaise her Majesty was preceded by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer, and Comptroller of the Household, with two gentlemen ushers to clear the way; the great officers of state and others joining in the Polonaise.

Collinet's band, including Messrs. Nadaud, Auguste Tolbecque, Deloffre, Pillet, Bourotte, Jacquin, Mellon, the celebrated cornet à piston performer Arban, and other artists of first-rate talent, was stationed in the Ball-room, and performed "God save the Queen." On the Royal party passing from the Saloon to the Ball-room, the Polonaise was played for the first dance, composed by command of the Queen, by Musard, for the occasion. This was followed by an antante. The Minuet d'Exaudet was danced by the Countess of Jersey's party, and again for the Countess of Chesterfield's party.

In the Throne-room M. Musard, with his orchestra, was stationed, and in this apartment the Queen danced the Minuet de la Cour, Musard's new quadrille and Polonaise, both composed by command of her Majesty for the occasion. The quadrille is entitled "Quadrille de 1845 de la Cour d'Angleterre, ou Souvenir de 1740 et 50." Also a ménage arranged expressly by Musard for the Royal *fête*, from an air of Gluck's opera, *Iphigenia*.

M. Weippert's band attended in the Picture Gallery, and performed, during the evening, La Polonaise, Minuet de la Cour, Minuet d'Exaudet, Bal Costumé Quadrilles (composed expressly from airs of the period, 1740-1750) Desert Quadrilles, At Home Quadrilles.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Royal Highness Prince George, entered the Palace by the garden entrance, and thence were conducted to the Yellow Drawing-room, where her Majesty received her illustrious guests. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, and those of the nobility and gentry who formed part of the Queen's minuets, were also admitted at this entrance.

The Diplomatic Corps, and the principal Ministers of State and Officers of the Royal Household, entered the Palace by the Equerry's entrance, in Pimlico.

In the strathspey dance the tunes played by her Majesty's piper, were, "Miss Drummond of Perth," Tullochgorum," and "The Marquis of Huntley's Highland Fling." The Yeomen of the Guard lined the Grand Hall and Staircase, wearing their coronation costume, and commanded by Captain Sadler, the Exxon in Waiting; Sir George Philip Lee, the Lieutenant; Sir George Houlton, the Ensign; and Mr. Ellerthorpe, the Adjutant of the Corps, admitted at this entrance.

A military band was stationed in the Grand Hall.

The Guard Chamber was again brilliantly illuminated by the handsome cut glass lustre, upon Professor Faraday's ingenious invention for the perfect ventilation of the lights, producing a striking effect upon the splendour of the scene.

Nothing could exceed the *coup d'œil*. The illustrious characters of the prescribed period, brought once more on the stage with all the accessories of the richest costumes, infinitely varied and almost all critically correct; the blaze of light reflected from innumerable diamonds; the most precious embroidery; a sea of plumes waving over that rare lace to which elaborate workmanship and venerable antiquity combine to give a value so great as to be almost incredible; magnificent and raised velvets; tissues of gold and silver—all gave a character to the scene that those only who witnessed it can really appreciate.

Among the gentlemen, the civilians were the most successful; the military dress of 1740 to 50 was so utterly wanting in the *picturesque* that no advantages of men could overcome it. Even the Duke of Wellington, who has conquered everything else, did not come off victorious over the quaintness of his habiliments last night; and some few of the foreign uniforms were the only exception to our remark.

The following were among the costumes worn on the occasion:—

**DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.**—Rose-coloured Chinese damask dress, richly trimmed with gold beads and pearls and silver fringes. Under-dress of point d'Alemon lace, having a deep border of silver, with large silver rosettes. In front were silver lapels. The stomacher was composed of large brilliants and pearls, and on the left shoulder was a beautiful nosegay with diamond wreath intermixed. Shoes of purple satin, embroidered with fleur-de-lis in gold and diamonds. Gloves embroidered in gold, with the fingers to correspond.

**HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.**—White silk dress, with a slip trimmed with hand-sewn roses and red ribbon. The front of the dress was decorated with elegant ornaments composed of diamonds and pearls, with a stomacher of diamonds. The train was very magnificent, being formed of the richest brocade, embroidered with gold, and having alternate stripes of red, white, and gold. The head-dress was splendidly adorned with diamonds and emeralds. The necklace and earrings were composed of diamonds.

**THE DUCHESS OF GLouceSTER.**—Dress of the richest black silk, having a pattern of flowers, trimmed with handsome white point lace, looped up. Down the front (which was ornamented with diamonds) were two borders of white point lace. Stomacher of diamonds and head-dress of black lace and diamonds.

**DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.**—The Duchess of Sutherland was attired in a magnificent costume, in which the fashions of the Court of Louis XV. were adapted to what the circumstances demanded. The dress was of white silk, embroidered with a bouquet of antique lace and looped along the skirt with rows of various hues, surrounded by a border of antique lace and looped with lilies of white velvet. The dress was of Chinese silver brocade, and the tour of blue and silver tissue garnished with antique lace, roses, and lilies, like the petticoat. The back of the dress a *à sac*, the perrigue, the train, in short all the accessories of her Grace's costume, was strictly accurate, and was the theme of general admiration.

**THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.**—Dress of brocade, the skirt of white silk, richly ornamented with amethysts.

**LADY DALMENY.**—Costume of green and silver brocade, looped up with bouquets of white, pink, and red roses, and trimmed with old point lace and cherry-coloured ribbons. Petticoat of white satin, with a broad lace flounce, trimmed with festoons and knots of cherry-coloured ribbons. Head-dress, black velvet hat with two cerise feathers, and a knot of ribbons, looped up with diamonds and roses. Necklace and stomacher also of diamonds. Stomacher of white satin, with red heels and roses of red ribbon.

**LADY MARY FIZZALIAN HOWARD.**—Dress of cherry-coloured brocade, the skirt of grey satin, ornamented with pearls and diamonds.

**THE MARCHIONESS OF DOURO.**—The petticoat of white brocade with gold; flounce of old and most valuable point lace, formerly belonging to one of the Popes of Rome. The dress of diamonds and ornaments of diamonds were two borders of white point lace. Stomacher of diamonds and head-dress of black lace and diamonds.

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**THE DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT.**—Hat of black velvet, ornamenteed with ribbons, edged with diamonds and ornaments of diamonds and turquoises in the centre. Pink feathers. Dress of beautiful white figured satin, with splendid lace, and artificial flowers on each side. The stomacher of green satin, covered with diamonds. The petticoat of green satin, trimmed with a double border of the richest lace.

**THE MARCHIONESS OF BLANDFORD.**—A white satin slip, with two very deep flounces at the waist, and red roses, and ornamented with diamonds. A diamond necklace, with red velvet bows. The train was of white lace, as was also the bottom of the dress.

**MISS CANNING.**—The dress of deep blue silver tissue, open in front, and bordered on each side by the richest silver lace; the sleeves trimmed with handsome point lace. The petticoat was of white silk, elegantly and profusely embroidered with flowers. The stomacher consisted of diamonds, and the dress itself was also ornamented with diamonds.

**LADY ERNEST BRUCE.**—Slip of terre velvet, richly trimmed with guipure. The dress of white broadcloth satin, watered with silver, and ornamented with flowers, being open in front, looped up at the skirt with garlands of flowers, and trimmed with white and red ribbon and silver cord. The stomacher of white lace, and lined with guipure. The necktie and stomacher also of white lace, and diamond ornaments.

**LADY LEVERYS.**—Petticoat of white damask with a deep lace of handsome lace. Dress of Turkish green satin, embroidered with velvet flowers. A very splendid stomacher of diamonds. Hat of black velvet, with red feathers and diamonds.

**THE HON. MRS. G. E. ANSON.**—The dress of rich brocade, wrought in silver with a magnificent pattern of gold and flowers, elaborately executed. The stomacher of diamonds and rubies. On each shoulder a diamond cross. The front of the dress bordered with gold lace, and the sleeves were trimmed with the same material. Petticoat of the same rich material, trimmed at the bottom with broad gold lace. Head-dress of diamonds, with a single red feather. Shoes of white satin, with red rosettes, and a diamond in the centre.

**THE HON. MRS. STANLEY.**—The dress of rich cerise and white brocade, trimmed with lace and roses. Petticoat of the same pattern, very richly ornamented with diamonds and rubies. The necktie and stomacher also of diamonds.

**LADY PORTMAN.**—One of the prettiest dresses of blue silk, the sleeves being a very handsome family dress of the year 1750. The under-dress of white silk, composed of diamonds and trimmings, and bordered with point lace. The stomacher composed of diamonds, and trimmed with white lace. Head-dress, a hat of black velvet, with blue and white feathers, ornamented with diamonds.

**THE HON. MRS. G. E. ANSON.**—The dress of rich cerise and white brocade, trimmed with lace and roses. Petticoat of the same rich material, very richly ornamented with diamonds and rubies. The necktie and stomacher also of diamonds.

**PRINCE LIEVEN.**—Costume of garnet-coloured velvet, richly embroidered in gold; waistcoat of Pompadour satin.

**HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCLEUCH.**—Coat of Royal blue rich velvet, most elaborately embroidered with gold in an ancient style, the workmanship and design of which never was surpassed, if ever equalled, lined with rich white satin, and buttons

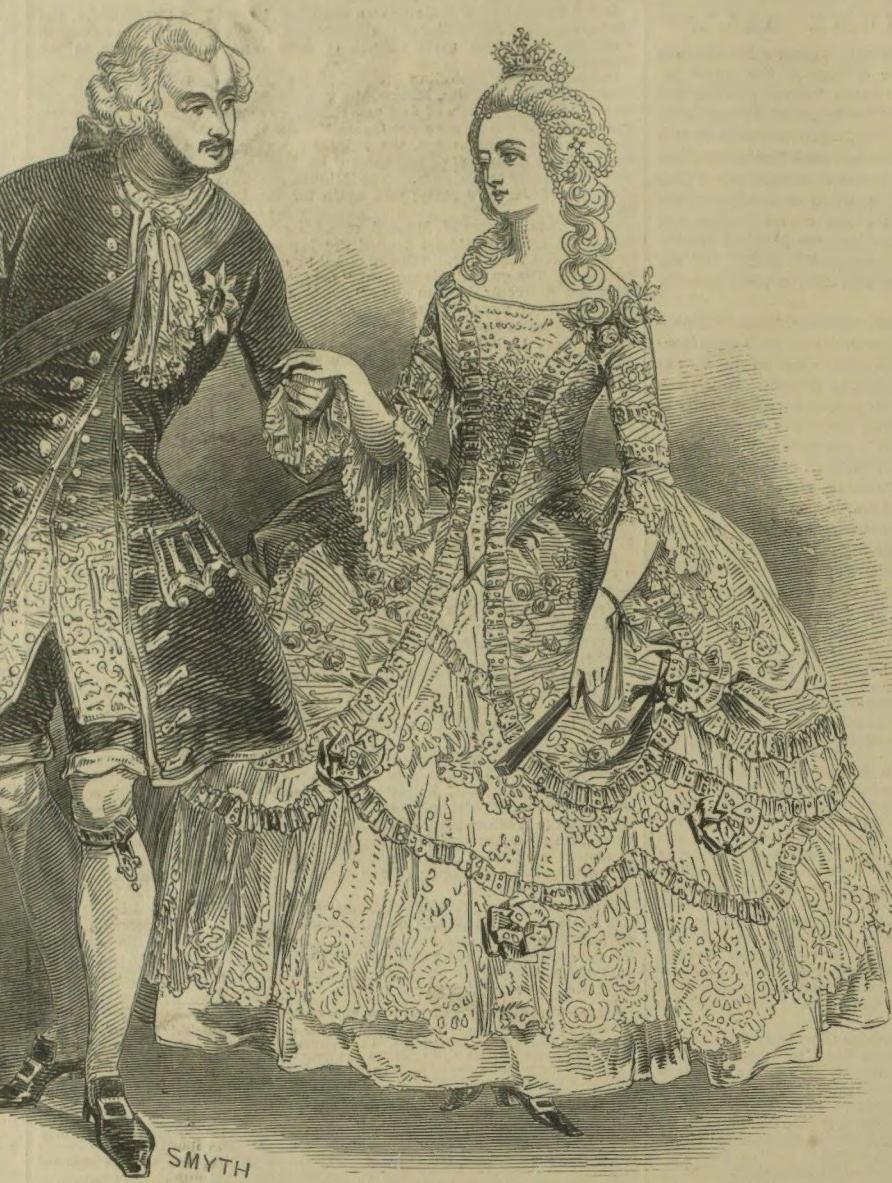
## HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

The announcement of her Majesty's intention of giving another *Bal Costumé*, is only one other evidence of the beneficence of her Royal nature. Innumerable are the gratifying results which must emanate from the royal *réveil*: for not only are the highest in the realm by its means brought into more intimate union in scenes of recreation fitting their rank, but the hearts of the poor are made to rejoice, the wealthy are amused, and the humblest are benefited. Scarce an handicraftsman whose skill and ingenuity is not brought into profitable action, and will meet with a correspondent reward. It is only the frivolous who deem such scenes frivolous. There is in such regal festivals more, much more, than is seen on the surface—they indicate a period of prosperity; an universal amnesty of supposed wrongs. For the time being, civil heartburnings and political differences are merged in one wide sea of pleasurable emotion, and this feeling sheds its kindly rays and penetrates even unto the domestic hearth.

The Queen of a free country invites the titled and the intellectual of her broad realms to share in the festal splendour of her Palace. Not one of the nobles of the land but yields willingly to industry the price of its labour, whilst he pays due homage to the fair ruler who has been called, by a Divine Providence, to reign over the myriad subjects which cover two-thirds of the earth's broad surface. The stolid utilitarian, whose ken reaches not beyond the thrift of the moment and the narrow present, alone finds in such a meeting the reflection of a vacant mind and a purposeless object—such as these vainly seek for the great good and the measureless benefits which result from such meetings, the cheerfulness of spirit which they elicit, and the universal kindness they create, independent of the impulse they give to industry and ingenuity, to the arts, and even to literature. In all ages of the world, the most revered of earth's rulers have manifested the genial spirit, which, like divine charity, is doubly blessed—giving and receiving; and honour and glory be given to our Island Queen for evoking the mirthful spirit and the social feeling. Let the prosaic grumbler grumble on, and the apathetic eye refuse to glance on aught save the dark side of humanity. With a Quaker spirit, they would dye the bright world an universal grey. Such as these would banish the daisies from the field, the blue from the skies, and the prismatic hues from the rainbow; but the reflecting spirit will find subject for grave but pleasing thought in such gatherings. It is a subject fraught with interest to the philosopher, the antiquary, the historian, and the poet; each may find matter abundant and worthy his lubrication. Such sources of recreation have been

contemplated from the period when the light of history is lost in the myths of an unknown antiquity—when indented rocks and engraved pillars were the only chronicles of a past stage of society; when rolls of papyrus were scrawled with symbols which the learned might vainly essay to decipher, and the tablets of Egypt's temples bore the hieroglyphics of the silent priests of Osiris. Even now, in the *débris* of past ages, the curious may trace the religious gatherings and festal pleasures.

But, to leave the very ancient authorities, come we to comparatively modern times, when Royalty gave masques, and the highest of the land joined personally in the mimic sport; when the Kings of France and their Courts deemed a minut not unworthy a Monarch; when masques were not thought beneath the study of England's brightest poets. What sums were expended in the mere machinery, when Inigo Jones was the mechanist, and Ben Jonson, the poet, was, in 1621, by letters patent of King James, installed into the office of Master of the Revels, in reversion after the death of Sir James Buc and Sir John Astley. Regularly on Twelfth Night did the poet contri-



COSTUMES OF HER MAJESTY AND H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

with O's, and between every rank of leaves, a silver race. Upon their legs they wore silver greaves. The ladies' attire consisted of a gown, the upper part of white cloth of silver, wrought with buds and fruit; a loose under-garment of carnation, striped with silver, and parted with a golden zone. Beneath that, another flowing garment of Watchet cloth of silver, laced with gold. Their hair was bound under the circle of a rare and rich coronet, from the top of which flowed a transparent veil down to the ground. Their shoes were azure and gold, set with rubies and diamonds. All this was doubtless gorgeous, but marked by a positively barbarian taste, riches being substituted for taste, and splendour for grace; but the times and the fancy have changed. The dramatic personæ were:—

The Duke of Lennox,  
Earl of Arundel,  
Earl of Pembroke,  
Earl of Montgomery,  
Lord D'Aubigny,  
Lord of Walden,  
Lord Hay,  
Lord Sancroft,  
Sir R. Riche,  
Sir John Kenneshie.

The dances were made by Thomas Giles, and the music was composed by Ferrabosco.

In the *Mercure Francais*, of which Cardinal Richelieu was the editor, we read that the Comte Soissons danced in a new ballet, on Sunday, at the Louvre—that four thousand persons of mark were present. After the ball let the Count danced with the Queen, and the Duc de Longueville with the Princess of Condé; they danced, from eight o'clock of the same evening, till the same hour the next morning—a strong example of the Royal dansomania. Louis XIII., determining at a Court revel to outshine all hi life, issued a sumptuary regulation forbidding any of the guests to wear embroidery or precious stones; and so stringent was the Monarch, that a foreign Prince was obliged to remove his embroidered gloves before he was admitted to the Royal circle. Louis XIV., on the contrary, stimulated his nobles to the display of the utmost splendour. It was part of his minister's policy—the continuation of the idea of Richelieu, who had levelled the Feudatories of the Crown—but with the axe—to drive the great factious nobles into lavish expence, and reduce them to brilliant dependant satellites of despotic power. The "Grand Monarque" was educated for the part he had to play; the external graces of body were those he first displayed, and his *début* in public was as a dancer; and he danced on for many years, until a random shaft of satire unwittingly aimed at him by Racine, stopped him in his career of balletomania, in which his *jettés battues*, *glissades*, and *pirouettes* were considered

as the main attractions, although Lully, Benserade, and Molière contributed their music and their verse. However, all the Sovereigns before and after him were as eager in the pursuit of this recreation. Who has not heard of the Ball at Milan given to Louis XII., in which Cardinals danced? Even the most grave theologians and doctors of divinity dancing at the festivities which were a prelude to the opening of one of the Holy Councils of Christendom in Italy. As far back as the eleventh century, we behold a gentleman of Lombardy, named Botta, imagining a sort of masque, combined of poetry, music, and dramatic episodes, to celebrate the entrance in Tartano of Galeazzo, Duke of Milan, and his bride, Isabel of Arragon. This ballet was entitled "The Conquest of the Golden Fleece." From this first example arose numberless imitations in successive ages. Those magnificent and powerful Sovereigns, the Dukes of Burgundy, had most splendid masques represented at their Courts in the earlier periods of French history. Catherine of Medicis introduced the ballets in their improved form, at the same time with the Italian opera, into France.



NEWSPAPER



COSTUMES OF THE HON. W. COWPER, AND MR. G. E. ANSON.



COSTUME OF LADY CUST.

Masques, or masked balls, have been the scenes of the greatest political intrigues, and of political incidents that have involved the fates of whole nations. It was at a ball that Charles VI. represented the part of a wild Indian, set fire to himself, went mad, and ruined France. It was at a masked ball that Gustavus of Sweden was assassinated, and those intrigues set afloat which ultimately terminated in the deposition of a dynasty of Royal heroes. With the addition of the mask, the mania for such *réunions* increased so prodigiously, that, at last, entire nations spent their whole time, from year's end to year's end, in mask and domino. Witness the Venetians, whose habits and costume were such until those brutal mock republicans of France came, in the last years of the past century, to sweep away all institutions, the free as well as the oligarchic and despotic.

It is thus seen that a differently modified form of this recreation, from age to age, continued to increase in vogue; and universal was the eagerness for such meetings, where Royalty and the best blood of the realm, and chivalrous knights and lovely dames would assemble to exhibit their splendour. Each age had its peculiar dance, and costume, and etiquette; as these were more special, in the same ratio became the consequence of the possessor. It was in some measure by such means that the isolated state of the middle ages became socialized—the mailed habits of the wandering knight became softened by the amenities of the hall—the valour in the joust and tournament was rewarded by the smiles of beauty while gliding through the stately dance. Families separated by wide space now became associated by the kindness which pleasurable collision generates; and hence the beneficial acts of neighbourhood, and the benevolence of citizenship, grew out of the brilliancy of the regal fête. Still in the halls of Royalty, few but those who were closely allied by family ties or political importance were admitted to bask in the rays of courtly splendour—the full tide of nobility were excluded—and of gentry (in its modern acceptation) there were none.\* Our own gracious Queen is the only monarch that has thrown open the portals of her residence to all that are distinguished by hereditary title, military honours, or civic renown. Party, in its worst sense, is banished from the Royal precincts; and, like the sun in the heavens, the warm smile of Royal welcome sheds its beams on all. The last *Bal Costumé* given by her Majesty was confined to no symbolic costume; it was a masquerade *sine the mask*. The characteristics of all periods might be seen mingling in "most admired disorder;" the mailed Christian knight was seen to tread a measure with a Moslem maid; the mighty Norman Baron of John of England, was the *vis-à-vis* to an Elizabethan maid of honour; the Emir, with his sacred turban, bowed kindly to the infidel Giaour; and the courtly dame of the middle age smiled kindly, and would request an ice from the willing service of a courtier of Louis XIV. The meeting was one mighty anachronism, redolent with beauty and diamonds, radiant with youth and splendour; but the charm of unity was wanting, and thence occurred an inherent want of repose—so necessary to impart dignity to a concourse, however ennobled by rank, or magnificently arrayed.

We have glanced at the regalities and masques of our far-back ancestors; come we now to a later period, which may be deemed the transition state of manners, as well as Costume. The period selected by Queen Victoria for the present *Bal Costumé* is 1740 and 1750. We have seen it stated in various journals that no time could have been worse chosen for the setting off female charms to advantage, or less becoming to the dignity of the male form. So far from this being an anti-poetical period—in which bag wigs, square cut coats, powdered toupees, pomatummed curls, and wide-spreading hoops, were predominant—there is scarcely a period of history in which the Costume can be so varied, according to the taste of the wearer. Caroline of Anspach, the consort of George II., was the gayest and most brilliant woman of the period, and had ameliorated the circumference of the huge hoops, which had been the invention of the gloomy Court of Charles V., and was denominated, from its purposes, *Guarda Infanta*. The power of Spain, and its influence on the German Courts, rendered its fashion popular among those Royal Families who were either positively or collaterally allied with them. The

\* The strictness of etiquette formerly enforced, the distance at which subjects were kept, were most striking. On the occasion of the Queen Caroline's private visits to the favourite and most powerful Minister Sir Robert Walpole, at Chelsea, she sat down to dinner with Lady Walpole, the lady in waiting, and such members of the Royal Family as accompanied her. Sir Robert always stood behind her chair, and handed her the first plate; after which he retired to another apartment, and sat down to dinner with the Royal household.

COSTUME OF HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.



Hoop—or, as it was originally called, the Spanish Farthingale—was introduced into England by Catharine of Braganza. Its advent excited ridicule and disgust: it was the mark for the finger of fashionable scorn to point its slow and unmoving finger at: even its intellectual wearer, though fearful to entirely throw it aside, moderated its monstrosity, and ultimately adopted the graceful costume so exquisitely illustrated by the celebrated Sir Peter Lely. In accordance with the costume of the period, powder is not stringently required: the flowing locks, gathering on the right shoulder, with the long single curl waving on the left, was the ruling fashion of the young *élégante* of the period. The varying fashions of the English and French Courts are exemplified in the portrait of Queen Caroline, which hangs in Guildhall, and the costume of the Queen of Louis XV., in the Gallery at Versailles, painted by Vanloo. Queen Caroline is painted *bien poudrée*. The tresses of the French Queen wave naturally "untricked and uncrisped by barber's art and thick pomade." The English Queen is literally cased in compliment to

her Dutch alliance, in stiff brocade, velvet, and ermine; her "hoops of ceremony" reached beyond ten yards in circumference. This, however, was the mere substratum: what a fine breadth must she have displayed when this was amply covered with a wilderness of thrice-piled Utrecht velvet. It was only after 1740 that these violent appendages increased into monstrosity, and that coloured powders and built-up castles of hair, plastered into heavy consistency, became the disfiguring mode; and these, we have no doubt, were invented and originally introduced for the purpose of concealing the form shrunken by age, and the hair grown grey by time. The fairest females of the day, distinguished by rank, talent, or beauty, have left their portraits to posterity denuded of powder or hoop. The "pictures in little" of the famous Mary Bellenden, who smote the heart of the Second George, and her rival, the "bright Lepel," who was married to Pope's Hervey, are free from these tasteless nuisances: the hair is combed back à la Chinoise, crowned by a tasteful cap, ornamented with ribbons. Richardson, the author of "Pamela," has given a perfect description of Lady Gainsborough, the original of Clariissa; and, as it is well known that Richardson was the "pet of the peeresses," his account may be considered as legitimate and *recherché*. "Her head dress was a Brussels lace cap, with a sky-blue ribbon; hair, in natural curls, without powder, falling round the throat and bosom, from under the cap. Her gown (open, to show the rich satin petticoat, of a different colour and texture) was a primrose Paduasoy, the cuffs and robings curiously embroidered in a running pattern of violets and their leaves; the light in the flowers, silver; gold in the leaves; a pair of diamond snaps in her ears. For full dress, a quilted white satin petticoat, seen by the opening of the robe; blue satin shoes, braided with the same colour, or with gold lace, with diamond buckles; the sleeves of the gown tight to the elbows, with long Brussels lace ruffles; black velvet mits." These were graceful costumes, and well adapted to display, not to conceal, the bountiful gifts of Nature.

No sooner was the Regal fiat made public that the *Bal Costumé* was finally to take place, and the period of 1740 and 50 settled, than the glad intelligence ran like Greek fire, or like the electric telegraph, through the heart and veins of the *haute voile*—modistes, embroiderers, florists, librarians, and all that were informed, with the spirit of research, sought for authorities wherewith to illustrate the celebrities of the period chosen. The plan of her Majesty's Ball was not confined alone to "Merry England," but every country of Europe had its representative form arrayed in its special livery. France, Hungary, bonnie Scotland's Highlands and Lowlands, with kilt, sporran, and broad claymore, were seen in conjunction with the elaborated perruque and brilliant buckle. The diamond snuff-box and cairn-gorm mounted mull, had their several owners. The stately minut and the graceful gavotte, with the livelier *courante*, and the characteristic dances of all nations, yielded variety to the picturesque groups. To give a truthful aspect to the "dazzling infinity," the very age and pressure of the time were observed. The fan, the sceptre of the salon, had its infinite variety of motion, which to the initiated has its intelligence, as the floral love-letter of the Persian—while the wrist supported clouded cane had its significance. The costumes of the Ladies of Honour were uniform thin coiffures, stringently alike. The lighter materials not being invented at the period, satins and brocades, gold volants, and the thousand-and-one inventions of fashion were made available to give an added grace to beauty. Antique jewellery attained an adventurous value; one sword-hilt alone, worn by a nobleman of fashion, cost £250. The following distinguished personages were selected to assist in the minuets danced by her Majesty:—Her Majesty the Queen, her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, her royal highness the Duchess of Nemours, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Douro, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, the Countess of Wilton, Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscountess Canning, Viscountess Villiers, Lady Caroline Cox, Miss Liddell, Hon. Miss Matilda Paget; His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, Prince Leiningen, Marquis of Clanricarde, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Granby, Earl of Delawarr, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord George Lennox, Hon. Sir George Anson, Mr. George Edward Anson, and Colonel Wemyss. Independently of the above, we may add Prince George of Cambridge, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Norfolk, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas (Princess of Baden). We shall report the *étude* itself in a later edition; and next week we shall illustrate the ball extensively, and describe it minutely. Our sources of information are



COSTUMES OF COLONEL DAWSON DAMER AND THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.



COSTUME OF LADY TIGHE.

full, and may be entirely depended upon; and our description of the Royal *Fête* may serve as a truthful medium for the acquirement of every *nuance* of costume worn on this splendid occasion.

#### THE COSTUMES.

The several Costumes engraved upon the preceding pages have been most carefully drawn: we proceed to their details.

#### HER MAJESTY.

The following is the costume worn by her gracious Majesty:—A bodice and tunic, in cloth of woven gold and silver, with a running sky-blue pattern, brocaded with bouquets of Marguerites and poppies; the bodice square and tight, with stomacher of silver cloth: the whole covered with lace, and trimmed with quilled ribbons—tight sleeves, with three rows of ruffles in point lace; the tunic looped up with scarlet ribbons. The skirt of the dress is made in silver cloth, trimmed with two flounces of magnificent point lace, headed by quillings of scarlet ribbon, in festoons and rosettes, which are all surrounded with diamonds. Her Majesty wore her hair powdered; diamond tiara and crown; white satin shoes, with high heels, and scarlet rosettes, ornamented in the centre with diamonds. Her Majesty also wore the Ribbon and Order of the Garter.

#### HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

Coat, of very rich crimson velvet, edged with small gold braid, lined with rich white satin, and buttons worked in gold; on the left breast, a splendid star, Order of the Garter, shoulder straps, and sword inlaid and studded with the richest diamonds; also the Order of the Golden Fleece; very beautiful: waistcoat, of extremely rich gold, brocaded on white satin (manufactured at Spitalfields, expressly for the occasion, by his Royal Highness's command); the buttons to match with those on the coat: breeches, of crimson velvet, and gold buttons, as on the coat, and button-holes underneath.

#### His SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE LEININGEN.

(A Bavarian Uniform.)

Coat, of superfine white cloth, with light blue facings and turnbacks, trimmed with rich silver lace; on the breast, a splendid star, and the Order of the Garter, studded with the richest diamonds: waistcoat, of buff cassimere, trimmed with rich silver lace: breeches, of buff cassimere.

#### THE LADIES' CUST.

The costumes of the Ladies Cust consist of a tight bodice and tunic in silk, striped with ponceau pink and green; the tunic looped up with bunches of pink and ponceau roses, with leaves; the stomacher of white silk, covered with antique jewellery; tight sleeves, with Brussels point ruffles in three rows; a white silk skirt, trimmed with two flounces of the same material, and fastened by pink and ponceau roses.

#### THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.

The Duchess of St. Albans wore a bodice and tunic of violet satin, brocaded in brilliant silver flowers; the tunic looped up with garlands of red and white roses; the bodice square and tight-fitting, and the stomacher of white satin, covered with silver point lace; three rows of ruffles of similar lace on the sleeves; an upper skirt of white satin, trimmed with a flounce of silver *Point de Bayeux*, looped up in festoons, with rosettes of a deep rose-colour. The under skirt is of rose-coloured satin, trimmed with magnificent flounces of silver lace, and headed by quillings of rose-coloured ribbon; a little green velvet Pompadour hat, with rose-coloured feathers, and a tiara of diamonds; the hair powdered and dressed in ringlets, à la Louis XV., and ornamented with pearls and diamonds; diamond stomacher and necklace; the hawk on the left shoulder.

#### LADY LOUISA TIGHE.

The costume of Lady Louisa Tighe consists of a tight corsage and tunic in sky-blue Pompadour brocade, with bouquets of natural flowers; the tunic looped up with ponceau ribbons and rosettes; the stomacher of white satin brocade, and fastened with diamonds; the skirt of white satin, bordered in brocade; diamond comb and ear-rings, and a little chapeau Pompadour.

#### THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM COWPER.

Coat, of rich light blue velvet, trimmed with very rich gold lace; waistcoat, of richly brocaded gold on white satin, and trimmed with gold lace; breeches, of blue velvet, same as the coat.

#### COLONEL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE DAWSON DAMER, COMPTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

A Uniform of the 1st Dragoon Guards; coat of superfine scarlet cloth with blue facings and turnbacks, trimmed with gold lace; waistcoat, of buff cassimere, trimmed with gold lace; breeches, of buff cassimere, same as the waistcoat.

#### G. E. ANSON, ESQ., SECRETARY TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

Coat, of very rich black velvet with gold loops, buttons and frogs down the fronts, trimmed with rich gold lace, lined with rich white silk, and buttons of gold work; waistcoat, of gold brocade with a spray of blue, introduced on a rich white satin and gold buttons; breeches, of black velvet, the same as the coat, with gold lace garters and gold buttons.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### OXFORD.

May 31.

The following gentlemen have been elected Exhibitors of Lincoln College on Lord Crewe's foundation:—T. C. Grainger, of the same College; R. P. Wilkinson, Worcester do.; and the following have been elected Scholars of Queen's College on the old foundation:—J. L. Carrick, S. H. Fearon, and John Heelis.

Mr. H. L. Wingfield has been admitted a Fellow of New College, as of kin to the founder.

June 3.

The Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D., Master of Balliol College, Prebendary of Wells, Delegate of the Press and of Accounts, has been appointed Dean of Wells. Dr. Jenkyns was a public examiner in this University cotemporary with Dr. Goodenough, the late Dean of Wells.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

May 31.

COLLEGE PRIZES.—At Queen's, the Latin prize has been just awarded to Richards, the English one to Thackeray. At Christ's, prizes have been awarded as follows:—Latin Verse, Howson; Latin Prose, Bangham; Latin Dissertation, Davenport; English Essay, Hays; Distinct Reading and Regular Attendant at Chapel, Cust. For the Michaelmas Term, the Latin Verse and Latin Prose prizes were awarded—the former to Gunson, and the latter to Wilson of the same college.

PREFECTION.—The Rev. John William Devlin, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, to the Rectory of Stanford, Norfolk: Patron, the Lord Chancellor. THE COMMEMORATION AT OXFORD.—In the Convocation held in the Theatre on Wednesday, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir William Jackson Hooker, K.G.H., F.R.S.; Edward Goulburn, Esq., Sergeant-at-law, &c. They were presented by Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law. At the same time, the Rev. James Chapman, D.D., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Lord Bishop of Columbo, was admitted *ad eundem*, being presented by the Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Hampden. The usual exhibition of popular feeling among the undergraduates took place on the mention of the various names that were called out. Mr. Ward had a divided portion of applause and hisses, but the latter prevailed. His lady was enthusiastically cheered. Dr. Pusey's name was followed by enthusiastic cheering. Sir R. Peel met with divided applause and hisses; not so his colleague, Sir J. Graham, who was cordially hissed. Mr. Gladstone was cheered, as were also the Bishop of Exeter and the Earl of Powis. The names of the Queen and Queen Dowager were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and every demonstration of respect. At the conclusion of the Newdigate Prize, the Vice-Chancellor dissolved the Convocation.

#### EPICTOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Advices from Beyrouth, dated April 4, state that "Mount Lebanon was again in arms, the Maronites and Druses fighting furiously against each other, and blood flowing on all sides. The Ottoman stepped forward to prevent this, but the Maronites would not listen to reason; and as they continued to fall upon the Druses, the Turks were obliged to side with the latter, to preserve them from extermination." This new difficulty caused a meeting of European Ambassadors at the residence of Sir Stratford Canning.

On the 13th of May a most exciting horse-race (four miles and repeat) was run on Long Island, opposite the City of New York. The amount of money pending was immense. The horses were, Fashion, aged 8 years, carrying 123lb., and Peytowa, aged 6 years, carrying 118lb. The race was won by Peytowa. The first mile was done in 1 minute 52 seconds, the second mile in 1 minute 55 seconds, the third mile in 1 minute 56 seconds, and the fourth mile in 1 minute 57 seconds.

The Buenos Ayres papers of the 22nd of March, state that a skirmish has occurred at Moldana between the contending forces, in which Cabral, one of the Monte Videan leaders, is reported to have fallen. The victory is claimed by the followers of Rosas. If all be true, the trade of Monte Video is fast decreasing under the blockade now established.

A letter from Warsaw, dated May 21, says, his Majesty the Emperor arrived from Petersburg the day before yesterday, at the fortress of New Georgiwick, only a few leagues from Warsaw; and yesterday, at two o'clock he arrived here, accompanied by Prince Emilius of Hesse, and Prince Paskevitch. The city was splendidly illuminated in the evening.

The recently discovered autograph of Shakespeare was sold by auction on Saturday to Mr. Pickering, of Piccadilly, for 21 guineas. About three months ago, a gentleman bought the book for one shilling at a stall, when for the first time the signature of "William Shakspere" was observed upon it; two lines were written above the name, but their purport could not be discovered.

Last week, a man, named Duncan McCalman, died at Dell, in the parish of Kilmeny, in the Island of Skye, at the advanced age of 109 years. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was only ill for a few days. He walked six miles across a rough moor last summer, and could take his glass of whisky with any young man of the parish.

Letters from Vienna repeat a rumour to the effect that the reigning Prince of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by Baron Stockmar, were shortly expected, and that their visit had reference to a project of marriage between Prince Leopold of Coburg and the Queen of Spain.

Henry Wood, the driver of a Fulham cart, who, as we stated last week, was committed to prison for furious driving, by which the life of the Duke of Wellington was endangered, has been liberated, the Duke himself, as it is said, having paid the fine, through the medium of a friend.

Letters from Syria announce a fatal catastrophe which took place a few days ago in the Channel of Chesma. A Greek vessel returning from Jaffa, with seventy or eighty passengers, Greek pilgrims from the Holy Land, was capsized during the night, and all hands perished, except seven.

The annual report of c vnmerce of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1844, shows the value of domestic exports to have been 99,715,175 dollars, the value for the ten months ending June, 1843, having been 77,793,783 dollars. The head of foreign exports gives 11,484,867 dollars for 1844, the amount for the ten months of 1843 being 6,552,997 dollars. The amounts of foreign imports for similar periods are 108,435,935 dollars and 64,753,799 dollars.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., says that the Government has ordered the fleet to return to the Dardanelles, to be prepared against a collision with Greece.

On the 29th ult. a great number of the prisoners taken at Lucerne on December 8, were released without trial, the authorities feeling that to prosecute them all would be endless. The trial of the free corps, however, will be more easy, as their participation in the attack was self-evident.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg of the 17th ult., which states, "that preparations on an extensive scale are being made to reinforce the Russian army in the Caucasus. The amount of troops to be employed during the next campaign in Circassia is estimated at 150,000 men, the greatest Russian army ever collected in that country."

The latest accounts from Mexico brought by the West India mail, are favourable. The private letters from both that city and Vera Cruz state with confidence that before Mr. Elliot left the capital to proceed to Texas, he was fully empowered to mention that the Mexican Government had acknowledged the independence of Texas, without reservation. There is no secret made of the fact that this course of conduct has been alike warmly urged by the French and British Governments as the best policy that could be pursued by the Government of Mexico.

In the case of Howard v. Gossett, there is some difficulty as to issuing the writ of *fitz-a-fa*, in consequence of the action having been brought in Middlesex, and the Sergeant-at-Arms having no residence in that county: Sir William Gossett's private residence is in Surrey. The difficulty which exists is, as to whether the writ should be directed to the Sheriff of Middlesex or the Sheriff of Surrey. It is expected an application to the Court of Queen's Bench will be made on the subject.

A Liverpool paper speaks thus of the wheat crops:—"We regret to say that we hear from our correspondents in all quarters that the prospects of the wheat crops are most unpromising. In many places in the eastern and midland counties, the wire worm has done immense mischief; and in others, the plant has suffered so much from the long frosts and cold weather, that hundreds of acres are being ploughed up altogether."

We have already given the particulars of an earthquake which occurred at Mexico on the 7th of April. There was a repetition of this awful disaster in the capital on the 10th of April. It occurred about ten o'clock A.M., and lasted forty seconds; it overthrew many new buildings, and many others that had escaped the former visitation; most of the inhabitants, stricken with terror, left their homes, and took refuge in the open fields and public squares, passing the night without shelter and in the utmost consternation.

We learn from Rome that Cardinal Mezzofanti has been appointed to treat with M. Rossi on the affair of the Jesuits. M. Rossi has had an audience of the Pope on the subject, but there has been no exchange of notes with the Papal Government.

The Court of Common Council adopted on Tuesday the report of the City Police Committee, which recommended "the raising of an additional number of constables, not exceeding 50, to be under the superintendence of the Commissioner, and to be employed exclusively in watching particular spots and premises, on application duly made for their services from the owners of such premises, who were also to bear all expenses."

#### A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

A pleasant month is June to hold converse in with all the merry family of mankind. It is a great anniversary time, too, for our pretty little counties of "England;" moreover, the very first day of it reminds us of the splendid naval victory of Lord Howe, and keeping alive in our hearts the ancient glory of our wooden walls. And it is worthy of remark, that the last Sabbath, which ushered in the month, was the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, which was fought on Sunday just half a century before, and made imperishable within the heart of posterity—the name and memory of the glorious first of June."

Seventeen days after in the month, and twenty years in the annual progress of time, we had the land prowess of Waterloo to reflect back the lustre of our ocean heroism; and in another June, the great day of Wellington decided the establishment of that splendid peace which has been to us a greater glory still; which has quenched slavery, fostered genius, promoted literature, improved art, and spread the arms of commerce and the wings of science to the uttermost ends of the earth.

So that, with her national voices both of war and peace, England may welcome the arrival of her month of June; and, for ourselves, we admit that, independent of its historical associations, it warms us with its summer influences into very pleasant sensations of kindling mirth. The reserve melts away, and taste for social merriment is quickened in the bosom of society; and people get less political and more prepared for fun, and the world wears its sunshine for the happiness of its more smiling denizens.

*Tant mieux;* let us look out on the sunny side of life's way then! And, surely, the month has come in at the tail of two very important events in the history of pleasure; the first being that very spirited "*Derby*" to which we last week gave such vigorous illustration; and the second, that unprecedented episode of "*unroyal Royalty*," which found its varied record in all the morning journals of the 2nd instant. We speak of the

#### COURT OF KING O'CONNELL,

The "*Uncrown'd Monarch of Ireland*," the history of whose "*Repeal Levee*" forms the first feature of this month of June. We must take a glance at this Court.

#### THE REPEAL LEVEE.

A little while back,  
When the times were slack,  
And a theme was wanted for talk,  
Dan got up a glorious meeting like fun!  
A mighty, and mountain, and "monster one!"  
On the wide plains of Dundalk.  
And then, while his eloquence deep was stirr'd;  
As the people hurra'd him at every word!  
He talked and talked for hours;  
Till his glory at last made him feel like a King!  
So he up and he told 'em that very same thing!  
"I am one of the RULING POWERS!"  
Ay! that, "by the Powers!" King yez be,  
Cried a million Repealers instantly!  
And a King yez shall be too.  
So, glibly the multitude caught up the word;  
And nothing but "Ruling Powers" was heard!  
Till the Heavens look'd quite blue!  
Away it travelled to Dublin town,  
Echoing up hill, and rolling down,  
All over the city fair!  
Till it got to the Club of the Eighty-two,  
Who quickly decided what Dan should do—  
"He should hold a levee there!"  
Not in the Club-house, and not in the Hall;  
That wasn't what they were meaning at all!  
The palace where he should the fun do  
Was pleasantly situate just at the top  
Of Sackville-street, near a confectioner's shop,  
And was known as the "Rotundo!"  
*There* should the Uncrown'd Monarch be seen  
On an emerald throne in a garment of green  
And gold—looking rather puffy!  
And gasping, perhaps, if the weather were hot,  
With Tierney and Gray of the martyr lot.  
Son John, and Barrett, and Duffy!  
While poor Tom Steel, with his ardent face:  
And his new green coat, in that blue one's place!  
Which so long he had worn in pride!  
Was not let in to the Regal display;  
But was set to the task in a shabbyish way,  
Of keeping the peace outside!  
Poor Tom! so devoted! 'twas nothing but fair  
He should share in the fanciful Royalty there,  
In the warmth of his generous "natur!"  
But, perhaps, 'twas himself that would not be mock-king;  
Believing it far a more glorious thing  
To be a real Pay-cificator!

So the Court it was held in the manner proposed,  
And into the Palace the mad people closed,  
With a force that would knock down a wicket;  
And the clever Rent-Chancellors hit on a plan  
To let the ladies to gaze upon Dan,  
At the rate of a Shilling a Ticket!

Thus a great deal of glory of course was displayed,  
While it's fair to presume that some money was made,

With an eye to more crowns than repeat ones;

With the ladies, who paid and looked on with delight,

Complained—not of paying, but, after the sight,

The boards which they sat on were deal ones!

At last Dan set off for his Merrion-square,

With the Temperance bands, and the trades, and that 'ere,

Who escorted him all of the way,

For the sake of his balcony speech, and no less.

When he went to bed, pretty well tired, we guess,

At having been KING FOR A DAY!

The whole affair seems to have been quite as good, and far more numerously attended than a London Lord-Mayor's show; and the various descriptions of it—more copious and occasionally more graphic than that we have ventured upon in verse—would, if time could be found for their perusal, afford no little entertainment to our readers.

In the Sporting World the shadow of our last paper still naturally haunts us a little, for this week we have had the Derby Settling—a matter of no small importance, as a sequence to the race. We are glad to hear that the surprise of the "winning" has effected no large amount of ruin, and that, this time, the freaks of the Turf with the public have been less frightful than facetious: as, *par exemple*, the ludicrous unsuccessful efforts of two Hibernian gentlemen to lay off their money against the winner, while Fortune actually denied them takers, so that they were forced, by the resistless persuasion of a glaring fact, to swallow their luck, in their own despite, and, without particularly injuring anybody else, to stand themselves the better for a cool *ten thousand*! This notion of the "Winner malgré lui" is pretty nearly as good as good is Molière's involuntary doctor.

All the Foreign Chit-Chat promises well. India is going on well enough in the sunshine of Napier's victories; and Texas is treating with Mexico, and repudiates annexation. She is beginning to refuse to Polk.

In the Commons, our friend Hume has converted consistency into generosity, and actually, in his own person, and by an act of voluntaryism, proposed a pension for a public man. The gentleman, Sir Henry Pottinger, was every way worthy—and the grant to Pottinger went off with an unanimity that might well create a jealousy in the Grant to Maynooth. The Lords have been hammering pretty hard at the question—and some of





URIEL AND SATAN.—PAINTED BY HAYDON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

cution is poor and indifferent. It bears the impress and character of Sir Sydney's mind; and is fearless, active, and determined. It is just as fine to our thinking as Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Lord Heathfield Grasping the Keys of the Fortress of Gibraltar." Sir Sydney is seen on the parapet wall of a modern fortification, directing with extended arm and pointed finger to the place of attack. The dangerous position he is in is happily indicated by a cannon-ball sunk in the parapet beneath his feet. This is a fine touch of poetry; indeed, the statue itself is very finely imagined, and will serve to awaken in the minds of many the chivalric actions of Sir Sydney Smith. This is a Government statue, and will stand in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr. Weekes's "Marquis of Wellesley" is a statue of a very different character from Mr. Kirk's Sir Sydney Smith. Here the conception is indifferent; the execution everything. There is little to mark the Governor-General of India in the days of Hyder Ali and Tipoo Saib; nothing to recall the siege of Seringapatam or the field of Assaye, Sir David Baird or Sir Arthur Wellesley; yet the statue is far from being devoid of merit; it is nicely draped, and carved, as it appears to us, with consummate skill.

The Wellesley and Goodall statues were entrusted to Sir Francis Chantrey, in the last year of his life. He did not live, however, to do anything with them; and they were made over to Mr. Weekes at Chantrey's death, by the kind interposition of Allan Cunningham. There is much to make us regret that Chantrey did not live to put the particular seal of his genius upon them, and little to justify the friendly interference of Allan Cunningham. But portrait-statues have become, since Chantrey's death, mere loads of unmanageable marble licked into human shapes, without character and without expression. Mr. Kirk, had he lived, would have done something towards what we must call the revival of the art. His loss is much to be regretted.

In the long array of busts, tier rising upon tier, we see little to call for observation or remark. Young people miss Chantrey—people of older standing, both Nollekens and Chantrey. There is a sad absence everywhere of original treatment, and of the innermost man. A mere map of the features seems the perfection of the present style: there is nothing to remind us of the "Dr. Johnson" of Nollekens, or the "Sir Walter Scott" of Sir Francis Chantrey. The head of poor Tom Hood, by Mr. Davis, has merit, however, of an uncommon kind; and the bust of Professor Wilson, by Fillman, an unshackled desire about it to rise above the dead level of ordinary art.

The monuments to Southey, the poet, by Mr. Lough, and to Allan Cunningham, by Mr. M. L. Watson, are alike in nothing; yet they will still bear comparison. Mr. Lough supplies a recumbent figure of the late Laureate; Mr. Watson, a bas-relief of Literature—a female figure, seated, with her several attributes about her. We cannot say much for the Southey monument: it is poor—nay, more, it is unlike. The figure of Literature is much in Flaxman's manner, and, in the higher qualities required for sculpture, perhaps, the finest work in the room.

Fairly sickened as we have been for years past with classic crudities

from the Eternal City, it is pleasant to observe and to say more than a word in favour of the "Paul and Virginia" of Mr. Marshall, and the "Lady Macbeth" of Mr. Lough. Here we miss the old dishes of Greece and Rome new heated and new set forth. Hero are two artists who have originated something for themselves, and succeeded in what they

have done. We can pardon Mr. Lough a good deal for the tragic solemnity—that other-world look—which he has given to Lady Macbeth. Her thoughts are not our thoughts; they are dark and unfathomable, telling of deeds without a name.

The Paul in Mr. Marshall's group is better than the Virginia—she is too unwieldy a load. But the group is a fine one, and has been bought, we are told, by the Duke of Sutherland. Lord Francis Egerton and Earl De Grey were both after it—such encouragement has true art when it appears among us.

#### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

##### THE WELL OF ST. KEYNE.

This well, situate about three miles from the town of Liskeard, and within a short distance of the parish church of St. Keyne, is the most celebrated spring in Cornwall. The only thing at all striking in the locality is the five large trees (two oak, two ash, and one elm), growing as if from one root, immediately above the well. The chief attraction of the well lies in the supposed magic quality of its water; and this has always made it a place of great resort to all lovers of the marvellous, who flock to drink the pure and limpid stream, hoping thereby to obtain that power it is supposed capable of conferring. It has often been made the subject of verse; and the late Poet Laureate wrote a humorous tale, founded on its imaginary virtues. As some lines explain the good qualities of the water, they are here given for the information of any reader who, having entered the holy state of matrimony, may journey that way, and feel desirous of quaffing a bumper to the memory of St. Keyne and his own success.

If the husband of this gifted well  
Shall drink before his wife,  
A happy man thenceforth is he,  
For he shall be master for life.

But if the wife should drink of it first,  
God help the husband then.



ST. KEYNE'S WELL.

The Rev. Mr. Whittaker says, that "not one husband in Cornwall has been known for a century past to take advantage of the quality, and to secure his sovereignty for ever; the advantage is generously resigned up to our wives, and the daughters of St. Keyne reign in every family."

The locality is much resorted to at this season by holiday parties; and, a few days since, there was held here a "tea-drink" of the children of the Sunday School of the parish.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

LA CONTEMPORAINE; IDA DE ST. ELME.

"Les Mémoires d'une Contemporaine, ou Souvenirs d'une femme sur les Principaux Personnages de la République, du Consulat, de l'Empire &c." Such was the title of a book which, some five-and-twenty years ago, appeared in Paris, and excited a universal sensation. The work was indeed strange and novel. It represented a woman of high birth great beauty, and extraordinary talent and fascination, as a follower of the French armies, and the companion of the heroes who led them Intimately associated with Moreau and Ney, and with other commanders of the Republican and Imperial hosts, La Contemporaine tells of their affairs, warlike and domestic; she describes events passing before and behind the scenes of the great military drama. Her history, however, goes beyond the mere armed circle, and is a record of the numerous intrigues, and public and secret transactions of the period in France. "I have," said she, in her title and preface, "been present at the victories of the Republic; I have passed through the saturnalia of the Directory; I have seen the glory of the Consulate; and the greatness of the Empire, without ever having affected to possess strength or sentiments unsuited to my sex. I have, in fact, at a distance of twenty-three years between them, witnessed the fame of Valmy and the result of funereal Waterloo." And who was La Contemporaine? With many of her existence was as much a matter of doubt as the truth of her extraordinary narrative. "The Memoirs are a fable written by a masculine hand," was the general but incorrect remark. La Contemporaine was a real living person, and her story, though mixed up with a quantity of falsehood, had something of truth for its foundation. In her Memoirs she gives the following account of her birth, parentage, and youth;—



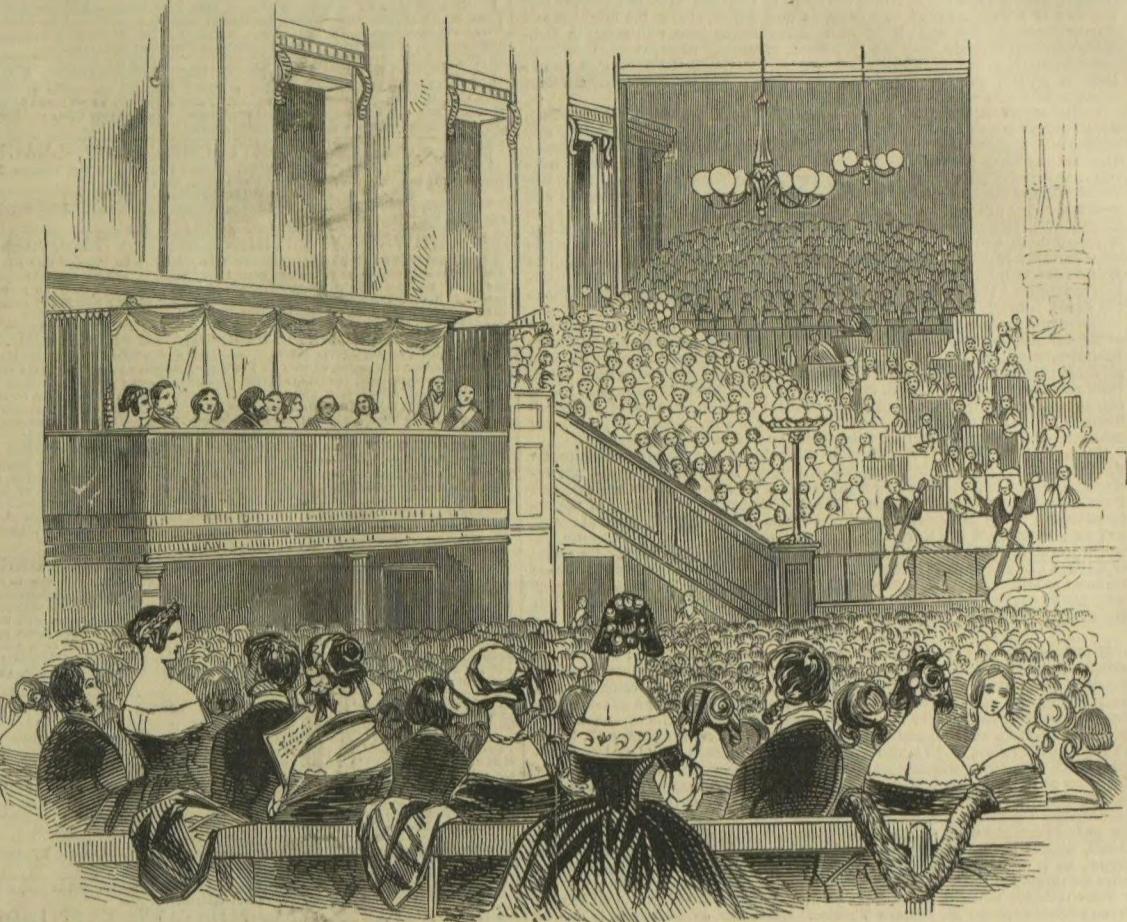
"LA CONTEMPORAINE."

Her father, Leopold Ferdinand de Tolstoy, the son of Leopold, Duke of Cremnitz, inherited an ancestral seigniory and chateau at Krastova, in Hungary. These possessions he lost through the treacherous conduct of his maternal uncle, an Austrian officer, whom, in revenge, he slew in a duel. Being imprisoned for this offence in the citadel of Presburg, he contrived to escape through the assistance of the Governor's niece; and, after a series of romantic adventures, married at the Hague, in 1774, Mdlle. Van Ayl\*\*\*, the rich heiress of a noble Dutch family. La Contemporaine was the sole issue of this union. When eleven years old, she lost her father, who died in consequence of a fever caught in saving a servant from drowning; and, in two years afterwards, she married a Dutch gentleman of family and fortune living near Amsterdam. Unable to endure domestic life, she subsequently fled from him to rove in perfect independence with the army. This is her own story; and we, of course, leave the continuation to those who are able to recollect, or willing to peruse, her voluminous recital. Suffice it here to state, that she published sequels to her book entitled "La Contemporaine en Egypte," "Mes Dernières Indiscrétions,"—that, in 1836, she brought out in London a quarto pamphlet, called "Album de la Correspondance d'un Prince Emigré," which, if true, would destroy the character of Louis Philippe, but which, though causing a momentary interest, fell into speedy oblivion, for want of corroboration—and that she ended her days in the extreme of poverty.

She was personally known by the name of Madame St. de Elme. She came to London a short time ago with numerous literary schemes, but could not succeed in bringing them to light. One eminent London foreign publisher, though latterly deaf to her plans, showed her much kindness, and afforded her assistance in her distress. Madame de Saint Elme died at an hospital in Brussels, on the 24th ultimo, thus terminating, in her seventy-first year, her very remarkable and very miserable career. The portrait of her attached to this notice was taken long after the death of her youth and beauty. It is, however, the only one that can be relied on as a true resemblance.

**TURKISH MARRIAGE.**—The *Courier of Constantinople* contains a long description of the ceremony of the betrothal of Mehemet Ali Pacha with the Sultana Adile, the youngest sister of the Sultan. The enumeration of the presents sent by the Pacha to his bride, appears to have been borrowed from a chapter in the "Arabian Nights." The procession, escorted by a large body of troops, followed by numerous officers and generals, amongst whom is to be noted the Grand Vizier, Riza Pacha, marched in the following order:—130 Cavas, bearing on their heads 130 baskets filled with sweetmeats; two carriages, each drawn by four horses, bearing a chest ornamented with velvet and chiselled silver, containing the most valuable perfumes. Then followed 20 Cavas, bearing as many massive silver baskets, containing the richest stuffs, together with the utensils for a bath, enriched with precious stones. A pair of sandals, ornamented with large brilliants of the purest water, were particularly admired. Five Cavas followed, bearing, in magnificent baskets of massive silver, 500,000 piastres in gold, enclosed in bags of red satin. The procession arrived in the same order at the Palace of Tcheragan, where all the presents were laid at the feet of the bride.

**TRIAL OF A MONSTER GUN.**—Last week a trial was made at Liverpool of a "monster gun," which had been manufactured for the American war-steamer, *Princeton*. The gun was firmly embedded in the sand, and the muzzle, which was pointed out to sea, was slightly elevated in a line above the surface of the water. The first ball, weighing 219lbs., was then "driven home," the gun being charged with 30lbs. of powder, and the first shot was fired at ten, in the presence of about 500 spectators. The result was most satisfactory. The report was distinctly heard nine miles off. At the distance of about three miles, as nearly as could be judged, the ball was seen bounding on the surface of the water, occasionally dipping and springing up again, until at length it became wholly lost to view. The second was the trial shot. Two balls, each weighing 219lbs., were "driven home," 45lbs. of powder being the charge. This shot was equally satisfactory. The report, of course, was terrific, but the gun withstood the shock, and thereby proved that it had been manufactured on a principle and with a material which render "bursting" almost, if not altogether, an impossibility.



HER MAJESTY AT EXETER HALL, ON MONDAY LAST.

## HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO EXETER HALL.

On Monday evening, the Sacred Harmonic Society performed Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorio of "St. Paul," in Exeter Hall, by desire of the Queen, who honoured the Society with her presence. The large Hall was filled in every part; and, the audience being in full dress, had a more brilliant appearance than usual at these concerts. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty were very complete: the gallery for the Sovereign, on the side of the Hall opposite the principal entrance, was fitted up with crimson and white drapery, and gold-coloured trimmings; and on the opposite side of the Hall was a smaller gallery, similarly prepared for the Royal suite.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, arrived at Exeter Hall soon after seven o'clock, and alighted at the Exeter-street entrance; where her Majesty was received by Mr. Harrison, the President of the Sacred Harmonic Society; Messrs. Brewer and Bowley, the Secretary and Librarian of the Society; and other Members of the Committee, who had the honour of conducting the illustrious visitors to the Royal gallery prepared for the occasion. The Royal suite included the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Mount Edgecombe, the Hon. Miss Murray, the Hon. Miss Kerr, Lord Byron, Lord George Lennox, Captain the Hon. A. Duncombe, Sir George Anson, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater.

Immediately on the entrance of her Majesty into the gallery, the whole audience rose, and the applause was very enthusiastic. "God Save the Queen" was performed by the immense orchestra and chorus (500 in number) with true grandeur of effect; and the Queen and the Prince Consort most graciously acknowledged these heartfelt demonstrations of loyalty. Her Majesty was elegantly attired in white, and wore the blue ribbon, a magnificent suit of diamonds, and around the hair an elegant wreath of flowers.

Her Majesty took her seat at the extreme end of the gallery, with Prince Albert on her left; so that the Queen was seen from every part of the Hall. Books of the Oratorio, superbly bound in crimson, were handed to the Royal party, and the performance commenced. The solo parts were by Mr. Mansfield (tenor), Mr. A. Novello and Mr. Bodda (basses). Herr Staudigl (bass), Miss Birch (soprano), and Miss Dolby (mezzo-soprano). We have not space

for any detailed remarks upon the performance: the solo singers, with the exception of Staudigl, were not very successful; but the performance of the mass of amateurs was admirable. "Stone Him to Death" was very original and vivid; and "How Lovely are the Messengers" was extremely beautiful: still, the chorales were the happiest portions of the performance, though occasionally marred by false emphasis.

The Royal party appeared much interested in the performance, and remained till its close (half past ten o'clock), when the Royal party retired, her Majesty and the Prince Consort being again loudly cheered, and the demonstrations terminating in one enthusiastic shout.

The Royal visitors were then conducted to their carriages with the same ceremony as was observed on their arrival.

Our artist has sketched the Royal gallery during the performance. Upon two previous occasions, we have engraved the Hall itself.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

"Don Pasquale," "Il Barbiere," and "Il Pirata," have been the lyrical treats offered to the Opera votaries since our last week's record. The two first operas, imitative as they are with their present cast, are too generally known and appreciated to need any further comment. To our former report of "Il Pirata," we have only to add our increased admiration of Fornasari's performance in this opera. The character of the fierce and haughty Duke is one specially calculated for the display of his dramatic powers, while he invests Donizetti's poor music with a verve, a breadth, and an energy not its own. The duet with Grisi, in the second act, was admirably given, and elicited much applause, despite its singular inappropriateness to the scene and circumstance. In another portion of the opera this great lyrical actor introduced an air from Mercadante's "Zaire," which, by varying the monotony of the music, produced an excellent effect.

The absorbing point of interest for the moment, however, is the new ballet or "Rosida," which possesses in more than one respect the character of novelty. In addition to the originality and freshness of the pas introduced, &c., this, although only a Ballet *divertissement*, is pre-eminent in one very essential point—



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "ROSIDA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.



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TO AMATEURS OF CHESS.

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The Racing of the past Month. By Craven  
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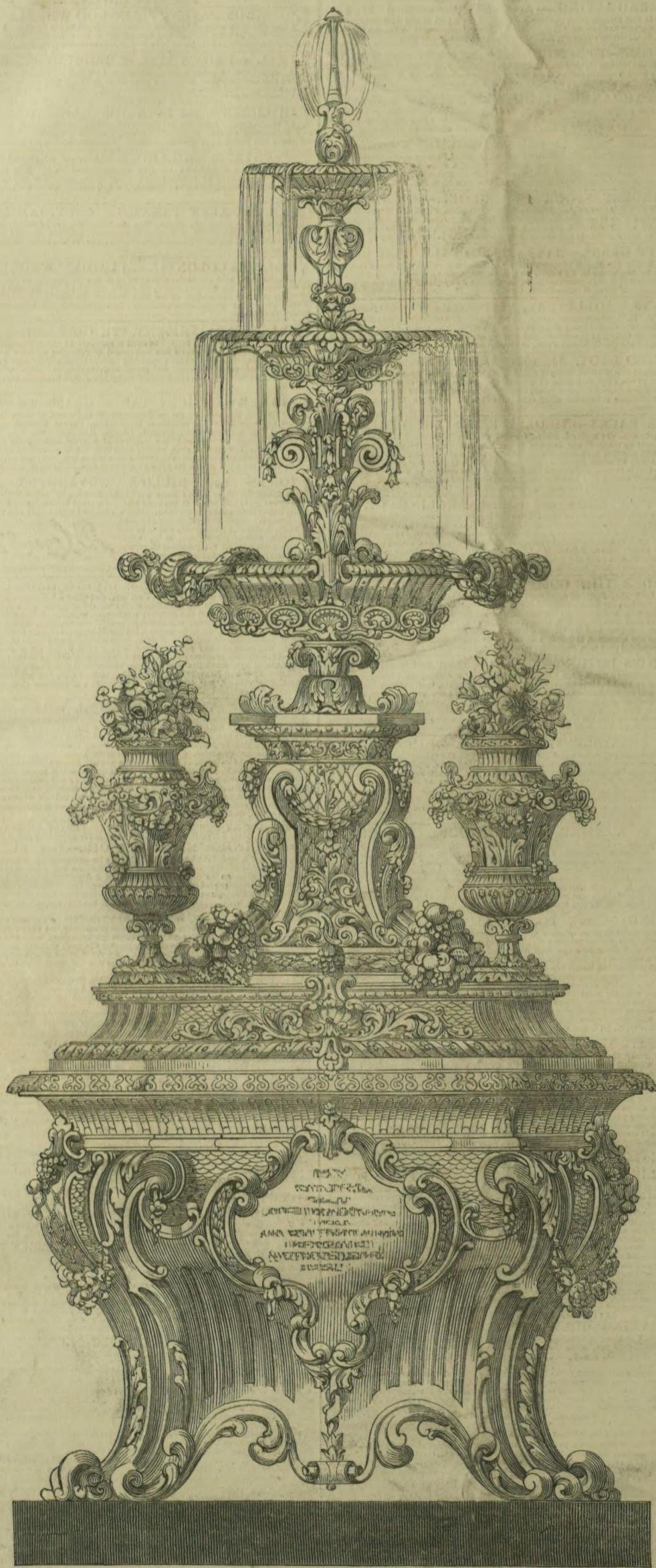
Gentlemen.—A few weeks ago a young lady, whose hair had become very thin, and, in some parts, had entirely fallen off, applied to me to see if I could prepare her anything to restore it. I advised her to try your Balm, and I am sure you will have much pleasure in hearing that, after using three small bottles, she called to inform me that her hair was perfectly restored. As this is one of the most decided cases I ever knew, I thought it only right that you should be made acquainted with it.—Gentlemen, your truly, JOHN FREEMAN.

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SPLENDID SILVER FOUNTAIN, FOR THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT TO THE PASHA OF EGYPT.  
The Court of Directors of the East India Company are about to acknowledge the friendly deportment of the Pasha of Egypt towards our country, "in a manner worthy of the greatest political and military power of the East." A silver fountain, of extraordinary magnitude and exquisite workmanship, intended as a present to Mohammed Ali, from the Company, has been designed, modelled, and manufactured, on the premises of Mr. Smith, at Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, where it has been inspected by many hundred visitors.

This truly magnificent fountain is upwards of 10 feet high, and con-

tains 10,400 ounces (about 7½ cwt.) of silver. From the top, water is thrown by a jet, by means of an arrangement in the interior; the machinery consists of a force-pump, and a weighted plunger working in an air-tight vessel; and the water, being thus thrown up, falls into three successive basins, in the form of the pyramid, and returns, through the centre of the lowermost basin, into the reservoir, whence it is again taken up and used, on the pump being set in motion. It will play for nearly two hours, after being pumped for six or seven minutes, by means of a handle inserted in one corner of the base.

This base is of quadrangular form, resting on a slab of black marble; it is 4 feet in diameter, and terminates in fluted claws; presenting, alto-

gether, the appearance of a massive and enriched pedestal. In its centre rises a sort of altar, or column, also quadrangular; whence springs a shaft, sustaining the first and largest of the basins: within and around its edges undulates a wreath of oak-leaves and acorns, twisted and banded together with excellent effect: the overhanging portions are characteristically festal. The design of the two upper basins need not be described. At each of the four corners of the basement rests a vase, of elegant design, containing a bouquet of flowers in frosted silver; and falling from the scrolls of the upper table, or altar, towards these vases, are cornucopie, filled with fruit and flowers; their execution is extremely beautiful, and artistically accurate. It may here be mentioned that the likeness of beast, bird, or fish, is scrupulously avoided throughout the ornaments, in deference to the feelings of good Mahomedans, among whom the permanent resting-place of the fountain is cast.

The style of ornament throughout is that of Louis Quatorze. On each side of the base is a convex shield bearing the inscription that follows,—on each side in a different language:—

To His Highness  
MOHAMMED ALI,  
PASHA OF EGYPT;  
Presented by  
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.  
London. A.D. 1845.

The other languages are Turkish, Arabic, and Latin.

The cost of this magnificent work is £7000. It has occupied somewhat more than seven months in the actual manufacture; and is, we believe, the largest silver work ever executed in this country. It is, in every respect, a most superb triumph of English art.

### CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"J. W. S."—You may expend five shillings advantageously in the purchase of the little collection of games, played by the Bristol Amateurs, which has just been published by Hastings, of Carey-street.

"W." and "R. J. E." are evidently very young players, and they should refrain from criticising games the merits of which they are not sufficiently advanced to comprehend. If they look only one move forward in Game No. 12, they must see that White, after moving his Rook to the third, will mate next move. Their solution of Problem No. 73 is all wrong.

"G. P. E." Temple Bar.—See our Answers to Chess Correspondents last week.

"T. D. E."—The previous account of an antique Chess-board, discovered in a hay-loft, has been forwarded to the Editor of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle." Many thanks for the drawing.

"D. D." Wellington.—Games by beginners at Chess are quite unsuited for publication.

"W. M. H."—We have answered the question twenty times, twice even in our last number. It is surprising that young players do not possess themselves of some elementary work containing the laws of the game, instead of referring upon every frivolous point to newspaper. In the 21st Clause of the Laws of Chess, published in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," it is provided that "Every pawn which has reached the eighth or last square of the Chess-board, must be immediately exchanged for a Queen, or any other piece the player may think fit, even though all the pieces remain on the board. It follows, therefore, that he may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, Bishops, or Knights."

"H. G." Faversham.—Lewis's Second Series of Lessons on Chess. Philidor died in London, August 24th, 1795.

"M. W. A."—See the 12th Law—"Should a player take one of his own men with another, his adversary has the option of obliging him to move either." The Laws of Chess in the work mentioned are without authority or value; those adopted by all players of repute are to be found in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," Lewis's Works, and in Mr. Tomlinson's recent "Amusements in Chess," "Alpha," Cambridge; "H. P." Newcastle; "W. M. S." Darlington; "F. H. T. Pembroke; "E. H." "C. S." Brighton; "H. B."—The solutions are correct.

### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 73.

#### WHITE.

- Kt to K B 4th (ch)
- Q to her 3rd (ch)
- K Kt P one (ch)
- Q to K's 3rd (ch)
- K Kt P one (ch)
- Q to R's 6th (ch)
- B mates

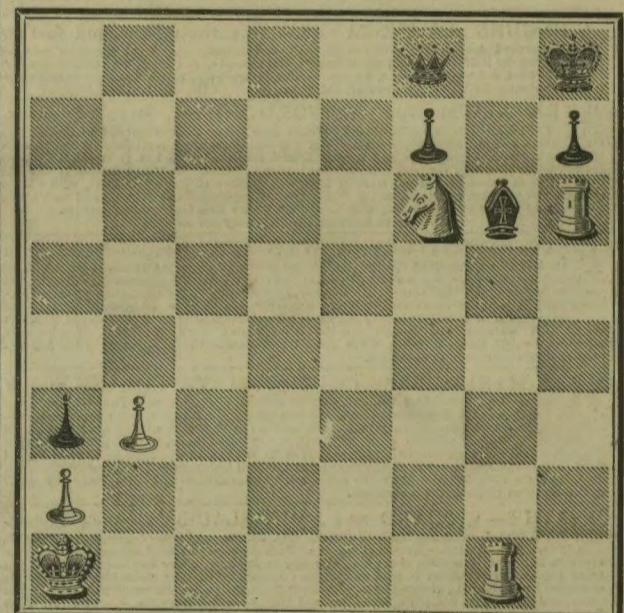
#### BLACK.

- K takes Kt (best)
- K takes Kt
- K to Kt 4th
- K to R's 4th
- K to R's 5th
- Kt takes Kt

### PROBLEM, NO. 74.

This beautiful position, by the Rev. H. Bolton, is taken from Lewis's "New Treatise on the Game of Chess."

White having to play mates in four moves.



### GAME NO. 13.

Between MM. Heydebrant and Meyet of Berlin.

| WHITE (Von H.)       | BLACK (M. M.)   | WHITE (Von H.)                            | BLACK (M. M.) |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|---------------|
| 1. K P two           | K P two         | 14. Q B to Q 2nd                          | Q takes K B   |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd     | Q Kt to B 3rd   | 15. Q to K Kt 4th (ch) K takes P *        | K to Q 5th *  |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th    | K Kt to B 3rd   | 16. K B P two                             | K to Q 5th    |
| 4. K Kt to his 5th   | Q P two         | 17. Q B P one (ch) Kt takes P             | Kt takes P    |
| 5. P takes P         | Kt takes P      | 18. B takes Kt (ch) K takes Kt            | K takes Kt    |
| 6. Kt takes K B P    | K takes Kt      | 19. K B P one (discovering ch) K to Q 4th | K to Q 4th    |
| 7. Q to K B 3rd (ch) | K to his 3rd    | 20. Castles on Q side (ch)                | K to Q 4th    |
| 8. Q Kt to B 3rd     | Q Kt to K 2nd   | 21. Q B P two (ch) K to Q 4th             | K to Q 4th    |
| 9. Q P two           | Q Kt P two      | 22. Q R P two (ch) K takes R P            | K to Q 4th    |
| 10. Kt takes P       | Q B P one       | 23. Q takes Q K to Q 4th                  | K to Q 4th    |
| 11. Kt to Q B 3rd    | Q to her Kt 3rd | 24. K to Kt 2nd and wins.                 | K to Q 4th    |
| 12. Q P takes P.     | Q B to Kt 2nd   |   |               |
| 13. K Kt to K 4th    | Q to her Kt 5th |   |               |

\* Had the King been played to B's 2nd, White would have mated him in two moves.

† By taking the Kt with his K or the P with Kt, he must have been mated in about four moves; e. g.—

|    |                                 |                     |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Or | 17. Q to K 6th (ch)             | 16. K takes Kt.     |
|    | 18. B to K 3rd (ch)             | K to Q 5th          |
|    | 19. Q to K 5th (ch)             | Kt takes B          |
|    | 20. Q R to Q sq (ch) &c.        |                     |
|    |                                 | 16. Kt takes K B P  |
|    |                                 | K takes Kt (best)   |
|    | 17. B takes Kt (ch)             | K to his 6th (best) |
|    | 18. B to Q 6th (discovering ch) | K to Q 5th (best)   |
|    | 19. Q to K B 3rd (ch)           | K to Q 5th          |
|    | 20. Q R to Q sq (ch) &c.        |                     |